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Hongkong, 15th August, 1915. [725]

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Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [687]

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Hongkong, 4th February, 1915 [508]

THE TERMS OF SURRENDER OF GERMAN S.-W. AFRICA.

GENEROUS TREATMENT.

General Botha entrusted to Brigadier-General H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O., the taking of the surrender of the German forces. The terms of the surrender of the military forces of the Protectorate of German South-west Africa, as agreed to by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and accepted by Dr. Seitz, Imperial Governor of the Protectorate of German South-west Africa, Commander of the Military Forces, which was signed at Kilo, 300 on the railway line between O'avi and Khorab on July 9th, were:

(1) The Military forces of the Protectorate of German South-west Africa (hereinafter referred to as the Protectorate) remaining in the field under arms and at the disposal of the Commander of the said Protectorate Forces, are hereby surrendered to General the Right Hon. Louis Botha, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the Union of South Africa in the field. Brigadier-General H. T. Lukin, C.M.G., D.S.O., acting on behalf of General Botha, shall be the officer in charge for arranging the details of surrender and giving effect to it.

(2) The active troops of the said forces of the said Protectorate surrendered in terms of Paragraph 1 shall, in case of officers, retain arms and may give their parole, being allowed to live each under that parole at such places as he may select. If for any reason the Government of the Union is unable to meet the wish of any officer as regards choice of abode, the officer concerned will choose some place in respect of which no difficulty exists.

(3) In the case of the other ranks of the said forces of the said Protectorate surrendered in terms of Paragraph 1, such place in the Protectorate as the Government may decide upon. Each non-commissioned officer and man of other ranks shall be referred to shall be allowed to retain his rifle, but no ammunition. One officer shall be permitted to be interned with other ranks of the said forces of the said Protectorate, and one with other ranks of the police.

(4) All reservists (Landwehr and Landsturm) of all ranks of the said forces of the said Protectorate now remaining under arms in the field shall, except to the extent as is provided for in paragraph 6 below, give up their arms upon being surrendered, in such formations as may be found most convenient, and after signing the annexed form of parole shall be allowed to return to their homes and resume their civil occupations.

(5) All reservists (Landwehr and Landsturm) of all ranks of the said forces of the said Protectorate who are now held by the Union Government as prisoners of war taken from the forces of the Protectorate, upon signing the form of parole mentioned in Paragraph 4 shall be allowed to resume their civil occupations in the Protectorate.

(6) Officers of the reserve (Landwehr and Landsturm) of the said forces of the said Protectorate who surrender in terms of Paragraph 1 above shall be allowed to retain their arms, provided they sign the parole above mentioned in Paragraph 4.

(7) All officers of the said forces of the said Protectorate who sign the form of parole above mentioned in Paragraph 4 will be allowed to retain the horses which are nominally allotted to them in the military establishment.

(8) The police of the Protectorate shall be treated, as far as they have been mobilized, as active troops. Those members of the police who are on duty on distant stations shall remain at their posts until relieved by Union troops in order that the lives and property of non-combatants shall be protected.

(9) Civil officials in the employment of the German Imperial Government or of the Government of the Protectorate shall be allowed to remain in their homes provided they sign the parole above mentioned in Paragraph 4. Nothing, however, in this statement shall be construed as entitling any such official to exercise the functions of the appointment which he holds in the service of either of the Governments aforesaid or to claim from the Union Government the emoluments of such appointments.

(10) With the exception of the arms retained by the officers of the Protectorate forces and by other ranks of the active troops, as provided in Paragraph 2, all war material (including all field and mountain guns, small arms, and gun and small arm ammunition) and the whole of the property of the Government of the Protectorate shall be placed at the disposal of the Union Government.

(11) His Excellency the Imperial Governor shall appoint a civil official of the Protectorate service who shall hand over and keep a record of all Government property of the civil departments including records which are handed over to the Union Government in terms of Paragraph 10, and the Commander of the said Forces of the said Protectorate shall appoint a military officer who shall hand over and keep a similar record of all Government property of the military departments of the Protectorate.

Given under our hands this Ninth day of July, 1915.
(Signed) LOUIS BOTHA (General Commander-in-Chief the Union Forces in the field).

(Signed) SEITZ (Imperial Governor of German South-west Africa).

(Signed) FRANK (Lieut.-Colonel, Commander of the Protectorate Forces of German South-west Africa).

The form of parole is shown as an annexure. "I, the undersigned, hereby pledge myself my honour not to re-engage in hostilities in the present war between Great Britain and Germany."

Lord Reay, who, with Lady Reay, is at Carolsburg, in Warwickshire, for the autumn, has ascertained that since the war began more than eleven hundred of his clansmen, the Mackays, have joined the Army. Fifty of them came in one transport from New Zealand. It is an interesting point, in this connection, that philologists see in the name Mackay—that is, in the second part of it—the true Gaelic name of Sarsar's Aduin. It may thus be that the Mackays, hastening to Gaul to fight the Germans, are renewing a very old quarrel.

BRITISH NAVY AND ITS WORK.

THE LOST TRANSPORT.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

What are the thoughts which crowd on one another in the minds of the public as they study the Admiralty's brief message this morning? A thousand splendid lives gone—men of our blood and bone! They have paid "the price" for us, and over their unmarked grave the nation, in spirit, will gather in heartfelt sympathy, steeling itself to yet further efforts, to achieve the only possible victory. Their sacrifice must not be unavailing. That will be the predominant thought. But there are others.

The sinking of the British transport *Royal Edward* in the Aegean Sea suggests not the failure, but the triumph, of our sea power. The statement may seem paradoxical, or even, perhaps, harsh, to those who, when the names of the victims are known, will be mourning for the brave dead; but it is, indeed, a fact. Any prophet in times of peace who had endeavoured to envisage the consequences to us of the present conditions at sea would have had no hesitation in foretelling the loss not of one, but of many transports, and the drowning not of one thousand, but of many thousand troops.

The thought of our good fortune during these many months, when we have been engaged in amphibious operations on a scale never attempted before in the history of the world, mingles, not unnaturally, believe me—you who will be bowed in sorrow to-morrow—with the grief which will be felt throughout the Empire at the cruel fate which has carried to death about 1,000 men. They have died as surely for King and country in the blue waters of the Aegean as those other defenders of our cause who have sacrificed their all in France at distant outposts of the Empire, or in the men-of-war which have been struck mortal blows by the enemy.

THE FLEET'S RESPONSIBILITY. Consider what the Fleet has done in enabling our soldiers to oppose the enemy on the Continent instead of remaining imprisoned in these islands. When the war opened the British Navy—the Grand Fleet and its auxiliary squadrons and flotillas—was confronted with the concentrated forces, highly trained and efficient, of the second greatest sea power in the world; it had—and has to-day—a fleet inferior only to our own among all the navies of the world—greater than that either of the United States of America, of Russia, of Italy, of Japan, or of Austria-Hungary. Germany, it was known, possessed not only Dreadnoughts, but many destroyers and submarines, which could move steadily over under the waters we desired to use for military purposes.

What happened? The British Army wanted to get at the enemy at the earliest possible moment—and well it did, as subsequent events proved. It could only move by sea—by crossing the Channel. Did the Fleet recoil from the unparalleled responsibility of guaranteeing safe passage? Within less than three days of the opening of hostilities the transports began to steam from these shores to France in face of an undefeated navy of great strength, in which reposed unknown powers of mischief.

This operation began on August 7th, 1914, and it is now August 15th, 1915; by day and by night the transports have been passing to and fro across the Channel, with troops, counted by hundreds of thousands. These ships have carried to France six or seven times as many soldiers as we had in our first-line Army a year ago, and they have brought back the sick and the wounded; safe conduct has also been given to the King and his Ministers. During these many days and nights, in spite of active submarines and treacherously laid mines, not a single transport has been sunk—until now, when the *Royal Edward* has gone.

THE LONG ARM OF SEA POWER. We have stretched out the long arm of our sea power, and at its extremity injury has been done not only to it—for we have lost five battleships—but to a loaded transport under its protection. How is the immunity of the many ships carrying soldiers in home waters to be reconciled with the torpedoing of one of the smaller number of vessels similarly engaged in the Mediterranean? We began the war with a considerable surplus fleet of large ships—battleships and big cruisers—but we had no surplus of smaller ships, and particularly such as by reason of their speed, their light draught, their efficient armament, and their handiness could act as protectors against the submarine menace. The enemy knows exactly how many vessels, big and small, we had when hostilities opened; and he knows that it has been less easy to provide escort in distant than in nearer waters.

Not until the war is at an end will the British public realise the harassing burden which the transport services have thrown on the British Navy, which was not planned on a scale corresponding with the liabilities which were suddenly thrown on it in August, to be still further increased when it was decided to land an Expeditionary Force in the Gallipoli Peninsula. The submarine—failure as the "blockade" has proved—has been an embarrassment. A little over a year ago not a naval officer would, I believe, have contemplated without serious misgivings the various tasks which, in the course of the war, have been allotted to our naval forces.

Let no one exclaim, "Why was not this particular transport better protected?" That is the comment of the armchair critic, who, for his own reputation's sake, had better stick to his armchair and not venture to sea. War consists of a series of incidents, some favourable to one side and

some to the other, until the tally is complete—and then the balance is cast up, and the nation which has been the less injured is the victor.

THREE CONSIDERATIONS. That leads up to three considerations. In the first place, there is no evidence to show that every practicable precaution was not adopted to protect the *Royal Edward*; in the second place, we may be filled with thankfulness that out of 1,600 souls on board as many as 600 should have been saved—that is almost a miracle, since the ship, which was not built to resist the explosion of a torpedo, probably sank rapidly; in the third place, deplorable on every ground, national and personal, as the loss is, the destruction of this transport is not one of those incidents which, in their cumulative effects, decide the issue of victory or defeat.

A people which learnt in one day of the sinking of three large cruisers in the North Sea, which heard of the battleship *Buikwarck* and the *Princess Irene* being reduced to nothing by violent explosions, which received calmly the news of the sinking of the *Ocean*, *Irresistible*, *Majestic*, *Triumph*, and *Goliath*, and did not lose its balance of mind when the *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* went down in honour off Coronel, will not be dismayed by this latest blow. It is a success to the enemy; but it represents no such failure to us as can exert any permanent check on our victorious movement against the foe. The ship! What does it matter? The lives! They are irreplaceable. For those who will be mourning in the next few days—after a period of anxious hopes and doubts—for the brave spirits offered up on the altar of the highest cause in which any country waged war, the sympathy not only of the nation, but of the Empire, will be poured out. They have died for us and those who will come after us!

VISITING THE WOUNDED.

Owing to the British and French military requirements it has been necessary, for some time, to limit strictly the visits to France of relatives of sick and wounded officers and men. The Army Council wish the relatives of all ranks to understand that this intimation is one of the necessities of the military situation, and feel sure that they will readily accept it on this understanding.

In cases where permission to visit is given the regulations have been much simplified and are as follows: 1. In cases where an officer or soldier is in a dangerous condition through wounds or sickness and there is no military or medical objection to a visit being paid to him, a telegram (or letter preceded by telegram) granting permission will be sent by the War Office or Military Record Office to the relative who may visit him.

2. No passport or permit will be required, but the relative, if desiring to make the visit, must carefully preserve the telegram or letter granting permission, observe all the instructions given in it, and produce it before the Embarkation Commandant at the port named.

3. Only one relative can be allowed to visit each patient. 4. Free passage and accommodation can only be given to relatives of soldiers in a very limited number of cases, and only when the relative cannot afford to pay his or her expenses. When it is possible to grant such free passages and accommodation, relatives will be notified by the Record Office. In all other cases relatives must pay their own expenses, and are warned that accommodation will probably prove very limited and costly.

NOT TO BE TAKEN UNPREPARED.

UNITED STATES CONSIDERING THE RISK OF WAR.

In the course of a despatch dealing with the present international situation as it is regarded in the United States, the New York correspondent of the Central News says:

At Cornish, New Hampshire, on the 3rd instant, President Wilson had a lengthy conference with Mr. W. C. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, concerning the question of providing the revenue necessary for a proper extension of national defence. It has been estimated that urgently needed developments of the army and navy, in view of present circumstances, will require an immediate expenditure of more than five hundred million dollars, and this subject will undoubtedly occupy a prominent place in the President's next message to Congress. Mention is made of the times that Mr. J. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has written to retired United States naval men asking if they are ready to return to the colours in case of war. The letters are marked "urgent," and point out that "the Secretary of the Navy is authorised in time of war, or when, in the belief of the President, war is threatened, to call any enlisted man on the retired list into active service for such duty as he may be able to perform."

Each man written to is asked to state the condition of his health, his age, and employment, whether he would be able to fight if called upon, and the names of those dependent upon him. Immediate response is urged, because "it is a matter of great importance."—*Daily Graphic*.

WORK OF CHILD FARMER.

Girls and women have taken up work on the farms in several places in Australia, in order to help to bring as great an area as possible under crop. Some, says a South Australian paper, have accomplished a tremendous amount of work, but perhaps the most remarkable record is held by a child living in the south of the Pinjarra district, in South Australia.

This season she has cultivated 300 acres and drilled 200. She spent her tenth birthday while drilling. She glories in her work, and is never happier than when among the horses. She is very independent, and always yokes her own team, although she is not tall enough to manipulate the winkers.

MYSTERIOUS "ACCIDENTS."

AMERICAN WAR WORKERS SCARED.

Hardly a day passes without some act of terrorism directed at institutions or persons engaged in the ammunition industry in the United States, says Reuter's New York correspondent. Despite official denials—often covering the very occurrence—the newspapers continue to comment upon the situation.

In Dallas (Texas), recently, a bomb placed under the bed of an official of a saddlery concern, which has large contacts for saddles and harness, wrecked the bedroom and seriously injured two persons.

A freight train filled with explosives, en route to New York, jumped the track and a collision with a passenger train was narrowly averted. The official statement said that the "accident" was due to a broken axle. Subsequent investigation showed that coupling pins connecting the cars were missing and no doubt had been stolen.

The fire aboard the United States battleship *Oklahoma*, officially referred to as "accidental" and "trifling," is now said to have been caused by someone with "evil motives." Commenting on these incidents, the *New York Evening Post* says:

We have yet to see a statement from any pro-German who uses the favourite argument that Germany is "fighting for her life" to explain the *Lusitania* massacre, as to why the line of outrages should be drawn short of the murder of American munition manufacturers, or even the disablement of American war vessels.

NOGI FAMILY RE-ESTABLISHED.

A Tokyo dispatch, dated the 14th inst., says:—According to the Imperial will it has been decided to re-establish the distinguished famous family of General Count Nogi, the hero of Port Arthur. Mr. M. Mouri, younger brother of Viscount Mouri, to whom the late General Count Nogi was a vassal according to the old feudal custom, was summoned to the Palace through the Minister of the Imperial Household and ordered to succeed the family of Nogi and was honoured with the title of Count.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.
1.—The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, are allotted Corps numbers and posted as follows:—
No. 1010 Sapper H. H. Wilson to Engineer Company.
No. 1011 Pte. W. B. C. Trafford to Scouts Company (No. 4 Section).
PARADES.
2.—Parades for to-day.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units except Right Section M.G. Co. and Signalling Section—Squad drill and rifle exercises at Headquarters under Sgt.-Major Highy and Corp. Vergetto (Civil Service Co.).
Remainder, nil.

DETAIL.
3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 26th inst.—H.K.V.R.
Detention Camp, Kowloon.
On duty until morning of 26th inst.—H.K.V.R.
G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

ORDER BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

MURKETHY—PART 1.
All members of "A," "B," and "C" Companies who are members of the Reserve have never attended Part I. Recruits' Course will attend at the King's Park Range on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 9.30 a.m.
TRANSFER.
1.—Cpl. F. Fisher is transferred to Coy. "A."
POSTINGS.
1.—Cpl. F. Fisher is posted to Coy. "A" Section 3.

RESIGNATION.
Pte. J. E. Raymond of Co. "B" Sec. 4 is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.
PRINCESS MARY'S GIFT.
Any member entitled who has not yet received one of these gifts can have the same on application to the Officer Commanding.

AWARD OF PUNISHMENT.
Private D. V. Stearnson, Co. "B," Section 4, awarded 14 days' detention (by sentence of Field General Court-Martial held on Monday, 20th September, for disobeying the lawful command of a Superior Officer).
G. K. H. BRUTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

Thursday, September 23rd:—
5.50 p.m.—Inspector Watt, P.Cs. Gibson, Wright (3), Slat (3), Grimble (3), Martin (3), Reynolds (3), and Hooper (3).
8.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P.Cs. to be detailed by Inspector Wong. The Sergeant-Major will visit.
Friday, September 24th:—
5.50 p.m. and 8.50 p.m.—One Sergeant and seven P.Cs. to be detailed by Inspector Wong for each shift.

PATROLS (WATER POLICE).
Thursday, September 24th:—
5.50 p.m.—Wilks (S), Gaskell (S), and Henderson (P).
8.50 p.m.—Kim (S), Maxwell (S), and Inspector d'Almada (P).

PARADES.
Friday, September 24th:—Route March through Kowloon Police districts. Only Patrol men and those medically exempt may absent themselves. Leave Hongkong by special Star Ferry at 9.05 p.m. Fall in at Water Police Station at 9.20 p.m.

OVERHAUL OF RIFLES.
The 1st Portuguese and 1st Chinese Platoons will return their rifles to the Armoury on Tuesday, September 28th, at 5.30 p.m. Fall in under the Musketry Sergeant. The Rifles will be subsequently reissued.

F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (Reserve).

ALLEGED WILFUL PERJURY. EXTRAORDINARY STORY RELATED AT MAGISTRACY.

Three Chinese of the merchant class appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's yesterday on a charge of committing "wilful and corrupt perjury."

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. F. N. d'Almada) represented the defendants.

Mr. Potter, explaining the facts which led up to the present charge, said that on the 3rd August the first defendant initiated certain criminal proceedings against the present complainant by laying information before Mr. Lindsell, and he substantiated the allegations which he made by a statement on oath in the usual form of information. The information alleged that the first defendant was a partner in the Wing Cheong Sing firm, import and export merchants, of 80, Bonham Strand West, and that was the statement in respect of which the present proceedings were taken. He also alleged that the present complainant embezzled the sum of \$1,500. Upon that information a warrant was issued, the present complainant was arrested, and a charge brought against him of embezzling \$1,500. It was obviously of the greatest importance to the first defendant that he should state in his sworn information that he was a partner, for that would give his information the appearance of reality that would otherwise be absent. The complainant was charged before Mr. Lindsell, and at the close of the case for the prosecution the Magistrate dismissed the case without calling upon him to reply. The charge against the first defendant was that the statement he made to the effect that he was a partner in the Wing Cheong Sing firm was false and amounted to perjury. He (Mr. Potter) would prove in fact he was not a partner. He would also prove that the third defendant, who was the father of the first man, was the partner and that he was the owner of the *long* name claimed by the first defendant, and that he actually drew all the interest on the capital standing in this *long* name. His worship would probably ask the reason for a false statement of that kind being made. It might assist the Court in arriving at a conclusion if he explained the motive. There was a certain firm, called the Ying Chiu Wo Hing Ki, which carried on business on the same floor as the Wing Cheong Sing firm, used the same safe and counter, and had a number of common partners. The third defendant was a partner in both firms, and he did not deny that he was in fact a partner in the Ying Chiu Wo Hing Ki. The second man was also a partner in this firm. Some months ago, a partnership dispute having arisen, the complainant in these proceedings brought action against the second and third defendants, claiming part of the profits of the firm, which were very considerable, and were believed to amount to about a lakh of dollars. He (Mr. Potter) suggested that the prosecution in the other Court before Mr. Lindsell was initiated in order to bring pressure to bear upon the present complainant in regard to the impending action. It was practically a case of blackmail. He suggested that it would have been somewhat too obvious for the second and third defendants to have started the proceedings in the other Court, so the son of the third man—a man of straw, they believed—was put forward to initiate this criminal prosecution. Mr. Potter said the case against the second and third defendants arose out of sworn testimony made by them before Mr. Lindsell.

GENERAL PERSHING'S FAMILY PERISH IN FLAMES.

WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN DIE.

Mrs. Pershing, wife of Brigadier General John J. Pershing, and their daughters, Helen, eight years old, Ann, six, and the youngest child, a girl of four, were suffocated and burned to death on the night of the 27th ult. in the course of a fire at the Pershing home in the Presidio of San Francisco. The five-year-old son of the Pershings escaped with a lamp explosion. The flames spread rapidly and those in the house were overcome by the smoke while they were asleep, except the little boy who managed to escape. General Pershing, who commands the Eighth Brigade now on duty at the border, and who was until the latter part of 1913 Chief of the Department of Mindanao and Governor of the Moro Province was not at home at the time of the tragedy.

Mrs. Pershing was before her marriage Frances H. Warren, daughter of Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, chairman of the Senate Military Committee up to the time of the Wilson administration. She was married to General Pershing in January 26th, 1905, at Washington, D.C.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

THE GREAT FLOOD.

The Dantai has issued instructions to all his subordinates that they collect as much money as possible for the relief of those who suffered by the great Canton floods.

A MAGISTRATE CRITICISED.

A petty Magistrate at Thai-Ma, on the Han river, is severely criticised by the native Press for what is very manifest, illegal dealings. He is reported to be guilty of the following:—Permitting gambling tables to be set up on each market day, for which he levies a toll of thirty-five cents per table; also opium dens, each to pay thirty-five cents each market day. At Ngung Khe each den pays twenty-five dollars and at Lam-khang forty.

A CHINESE BOOK CENSOR.

It is news to hear that there is a book censor in China. A literary student, by name Shin Than, has worked laboriously at editing an anthology of Chinese ballad poetry. He completed his task and his book was printed by a well-known house in Shanghai. The sale of the book was considerable. A copy of the same fell into the censor's hands. The result is that the book is proscribed and has been withdrawn from sale. The authorities give a strong backing to the censor, for the collection is libertine in spirit and a danger to public peace. The strange thing is that the individual ballads composing the collection are sold freely in most of the market places, and are already well-known to the book reader. The authorities maintain that the perusal of such literature by the people would render government impossible.

THE ASSASSINATING TOPIC.

While the boycotting spirit is still alive amongst the people the topic of conversation at present is the talk about the return to the monarchical system. About this great question people are divided in opinion. There are some who favour the return to the old system, while the majority, perhaps, are anxious to stand by republicanism. The name of Dr. Goodnow is on many lips and he is held responsible for the present ferment. What the people almost all fear is the return of a Manchu ruler. This they say would rend China in all her borders. After all the President has said against his wearing a crown they think it unlikely that he would accept the high office of Emperor, and the news is that he will propose his son when the opportune time arrives. There is now a strong and responsible society being formed with a view to make plain the advantages of a monarchy, but its chief aim is to raise the present President to the throne. It is reported that what may be termed the Cabinet at Peking is opposed to this society and that the President, perceiving the possibility of civil strife, is pressing the supporters of the monarchical idea to break up their society. This, however, they are unwilling to do, and the 20th has been fixed as the day on which they mean to make known to the world the object and aim of their society, which is known by the name "Chiu An Fei" (Devising Peace Society).

BANISHING EVIL CHARACTERS.

The Swatow officials, thus far true to their word on assuming office, are gradually ridding the neighbourhood of evil characters who have been such a menace to public peace and happiness.

THE WEATHER.

September has come in with cool north breezes. The change is a great relief. We have seldom had such a dry sultry August.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

Per Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and Mr. Po Kwai from the Chinese Community at Calcutta	2,142.40
Per Cheng Kee of Halifax, Herbert River, N. Queens-land	305.75
Per Wong Ping Kwan for net takings at the theatrical performances at Tai Pak Lau	180.00
Wing Sheung Lau's Subscription book	104.50
Chik Ip Girls' school	61.83
Already acknowledged	\$543,890.45
Total	\$546,744.91

CHINESE PATRIOTIC FUND MOVEMENT.

\$8,000,000 COLLECTED.

The directors of the Shanghai Patriotic Fund Society held a meeting last week at which the Chairman made a report on the progress which has been effected. He stated that, during a brief period, over three hundred and twenty societies have been established throughout the country to promote the movement and that the funds collected at home and abroad aggregate \$8,000,000. He expected that at the coming general meeting over fifty representatives from the provinces would be present.

RAW COTTON SHIPMENTS FROM AMERICA.

A Japanese paper states that it has been arranged, with the impending opening of the annual cotton season, that the American raw cotton amounting to 450,000 bales shall be imported into Japan by the following vessels:—

From October 1st, 1915, to May 31st, 1916, the N.Y.K. and O.S.K. lines leaving the Pacific ports will take on board each 4,000 bales of raw cotton per homeward trip to the aggregate amount of 64,000 bales each.

T.K.K. steamers of *Tenyo Maru* and *Nippon Maru* types will load 4,000 and 1,500 bales respectively each trip to the amount of 40,000 bales, the total amount to be shipped by the above-mentioned three Companies' vessels being expected to be 108,500 bales.

The auxiliary cargo boats of the three Companies are expected to ship about 31,500 bales.

These Companies are, however, racking their brains as to how to load the remaining 250,000 bales.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha, which has recently chartered the s.s. *Yama Maru* (7,300 meas. tons) and *Kenkon Maru* No. 8 (7,650 meas. tons), is contemplating to charter the *Dairen Maru* and *Keishin Maru*, 6,000 meas. tons each, owned by the Kishimoto S.S. Co., Dairen, and the *Asama Maru*, 6,750 meas. tons, recently purchased by the Togo Co., Newchwang, and has opened negotiations for the charter thereof.

All these vessels will be used as auxiliary steamers for transportation of raw cotton.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha is reported to have contracted with cotton merchants to ship the above cargo single-handed at 70 cents per 100 lbs. A noteworthy change has, however, come over the shipment of American cotton to Japan. The railway freight on cotton from Galveston, Tex., one of the principal accumulating and distributing cotton centres to San Francisco and Seattle, wherefrom the cargo is exported, is ordinarily quoted at 95 cents per 100 lbs. and the steamer freight between the last-mentioned two ports to Yokohama and Kobe is at 50 cents. On the other hand, the direct steamer freight from Galveston to Yokohama, via Panama Canal, will, according to the investigation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, be 81.25 cents per 100 lbs., being 20 cents cheaper than the former route.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is now preparing to inaugurate a Galveston-Yokohama cotton service with some of its chartered vessels.

THE CHINESE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

PROGRESSIVE ACTIVITIES.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce under Mr. Chow is making active efforts in planning for industrial development. A series of bulletins dealing with various industrial topics have been written in simple Chinese and distributed free of charge. These have been issued three times each month during the last five months and have already acquired much popularity among the commercial community. For the promotion of agriculture and forestry, the Ministry has made elaborate plans for the establishment of agricultural and forestry experiment stations, marine produce stations, and special agricultural administrative organs in the various provinces along the sea-coast states. A large sum of money, however, is required for the initial expenses, and the Minister is said to be working hard for the means of financing such a scheme in order to realise his manifold aims.

The Commission for Industrial Development is doing good work along the general lines on which it is planned. The division of information is now undertaking a thorough investigation of the cotton production and manufacture in China and the facilities of transportation in the provinces, starting with Chihli. The printing industry and banking institutions are also receiving special attention, while letters of inquiries have been sent out to all the commercial concerns with a view to compile a complete business directory, the first one of the kind in China. The division of experimentation is just being completed and equipped for work. It will undertake to analyse commercial products and new materials discovered with a view to extend or to build up new enterprises. It is said that a pure food campaign will also be undertaken when the laboratory and office are in good working order. The division of commercial exhibition is now fully occupied in making the preliminary arrangements for the national industrial exhibition to be held under its auspices and on its own campus. Owing to the delay of goods in transportation, the exhibition will be opened to the public on the first of October instead of September 20th as formerly announced. It will last for a month, during which over a thousand articles will be displayed.—Peking Daily News.

AN AUDIENCE OF ONE.

Typical of the fate that has overtaken many of the so-called "neutrality leagues" organized throughout the United States to conduct pro-German propaganda is the following story of a meeting in St. Louis, told by Reuter's New York correspondent:—

Thousands of dollars had been spent in newspaper advertising and on flaming posters announcing the forthcoming meeting of the St. Louis Neutrality League, according to a despatch to the *New York Evening Telegram*. When the hour arrived the chairman of the meeting stepped to the platform and looked at the audience. The crowd consisted of one lone newspaper reporter. "The afternoon meeting is adjourned," announced the chairman. "The night meeting will start promptly at seven o'clock."

SHANGHAI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The Statement of Accounts of this Company, of which the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha are the agents, for the year ending the 30th June, 1915, is as follows:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
Including the Balance Tls. 12,468.00 brought forward from last year, the Credit Balance of this account amounts to Tls. 553,717.08, which sum your Directors propose to deal with as follows:—

To write off:—	Tls.	Tls.
Buildings	16,501.42	
Spinning Machinery and Plant	32,925.03	
Weaving Machinery and Plant	17,698.03	
Furniture	486.33	
		67,520.81

To pay to Shareholders:—	
A Dividend of Tls. Six per share	240,000.00
A Bonus of Tls. one and a Half per share	60,000.00
	300,000.00

To set aside:—	
To Reserve for Renewals and Repairs	170,000.00
To carry to New Account	16,196.27
Total	Tls. 553,717.08

A.B.—Additional cost of Repairs and Renewals for the year: Tls. 79,540.54 charged to Working Account.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
According to the Articles of Association, Mr. H. Robertson retires from the Board, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. The appointment of Baron Y. Fujimura, via Mr. S. Odagaki, retired, requires confirmation.

REMARKABLE SENTENCE ON CHINESE OFFICIAL.

IMPRISONED FOR USING TORTURE.

Assistant magistrate Chou Wen-lien of Feng-hsien was recently prosecuted for torturing prisoners. His trial took place on the afternoon of September 15th and resulted in a sentence which marks a new departure in Chinese judicial history.

He appeared before the Shanghai District Court of Justice, Procurator Tung Yun-tung conducting the prosecution. Chou Wen-lien stated in his defence that he was deputed to be assistant magistrate of the Feng-hsien district not very long ago. He received the two prisoners who were said to be concerned in the robbery of the house of Mrs. Shen of that district, from the 1st Water Police Yamen. Upon reading the despatch delivered to him, he found it was therein stated that these two prisoners had confessed their crime already. He then had them brought and questioned separately, but they repudiated their confession and refused to admit anything.

As they had injuries on their bodies caused by torture before at the Police Yamen, he dared not give any order himself regarding them. He reported the result of their trial to magistrate Pan Hai-chiu, who instructed him to try them in accordance with military procedure. Thus, he continued his sitting the next day and minutely examined the prisoners, who, however, held tenaciously to their pleading of innocence, in spite of his persuasions. He then ordered them to be severely flogged and remanded in custody. He pleaded that this was done after leave had been obtained from the magistrate who had ordered the whip to be administered.

After some consultation between the Judge and the Procurator, the Court decided that Chou Wen-lien should be imprisoned for two months.

THE USUAL PUNISHMENT.

The sentence is a remarkable one in so far as it is a complete departure from traditional practices. Hitherto it has always been considered sufficient for officials to be degraded in such cases, or, at the most, dismissed from their posts, a step which always left it possible for them to be re-instated or employed again elsewhere. Imprisonment for an offence of this nature is an unheard-of punishment and one which leads us to hope that a reform of China's judicial system is not so far distant as it usually appears to be.—N.C. Daily News.

"WE NEED PEACE." PRINCE BUELOW AND GERMANY'S SACRIFICES.

In the course of a speech at a presentation at Klein Flottbach, near Hamburg, Prince Buelow delivered a speech on the war. He said:

"Germany needs peace, a peace which will be not only honourable but proud, which will compensate her for her heroism and her colossal sacrifices. We count on the Kaiser for this peace, and we want no other."

Political importance is attached to the speech. It is supposed that Prince Buelow will play a diplomatic part after the war, and maybe during the peace negotiations.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, according to a Berlin telegram, declares to be an invention the telegram which the German Emperor is alleged to have sent to the Queen of Greece, which was published in Bukharest newspapers. The reports of German peace proposals to Russia through the medium of the King of Denmark are also declared to be unfounded.

The *Norddeutsche* adds: "The German Government will certainly not refuse sensible proposals of peace when they are submitted, but the time for the German Government to make peace proposals will have come when the enemy Governments are ready to acknowledge the failure of their bellicose undertakings."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

TELEPHONE 1741.

NOW SHOWING

NEW DESIGNS

BABY CARRIAGES

HIGH-CLASS
COACH FINISH

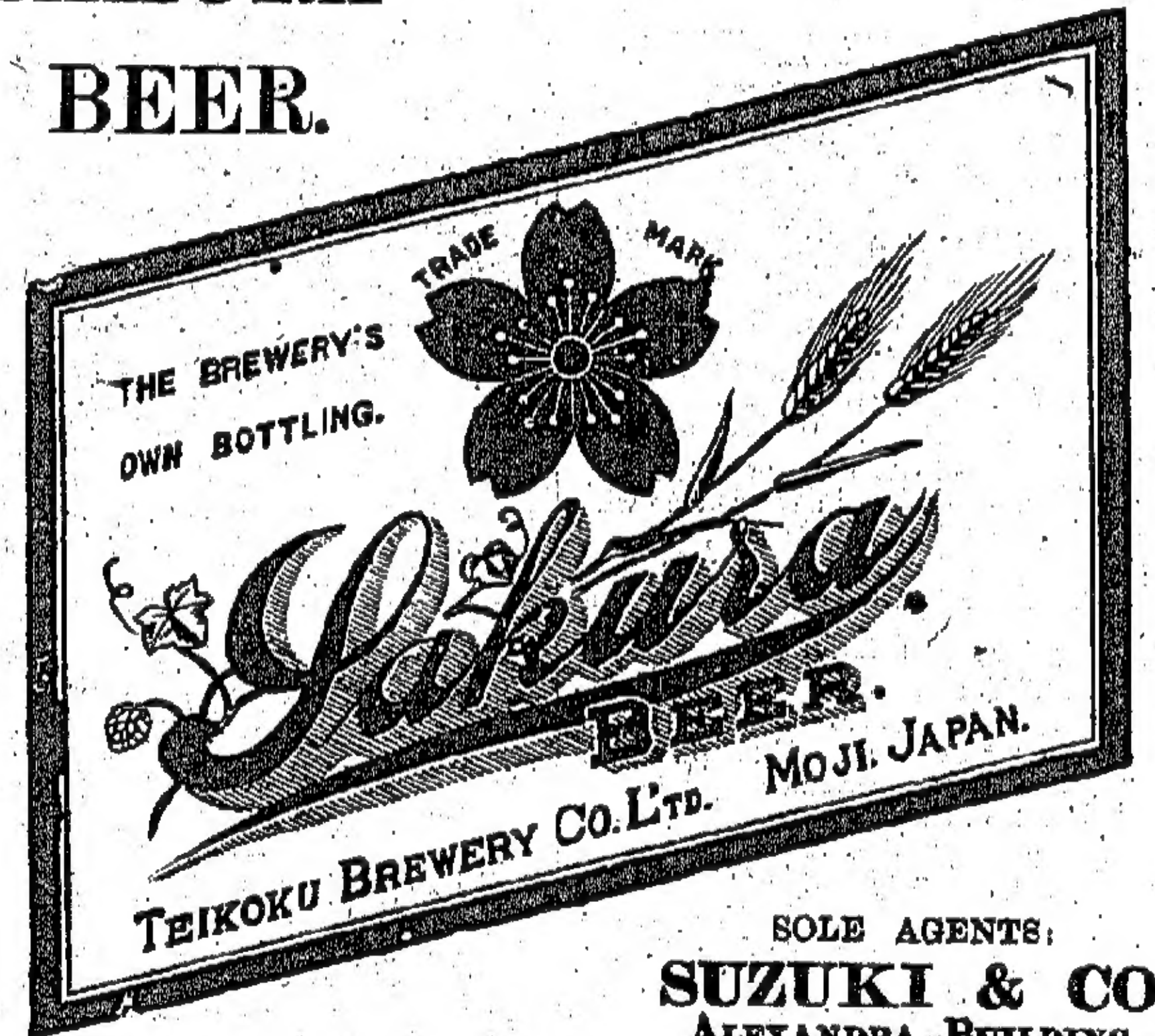
EFFECTIVE COLOURS.

MODERATE PRICES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SAKURA BEER.



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
TEL. No. 468.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1915.

[855]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FOR SALE.

ONE 104 B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shut regulator.

Also ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.

For further particulars apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [856]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS, Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$120.00 per annum, together with permanent STEEL PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.

STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first class condition, having been stripped and thoroughly overhauled in 1914.

For further information apply to—
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [858]

FRENCH LESSONS G. MOUSSON.

10, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[16]

822

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

CHELTONDALE, No. 97, THE PEAK.
Fully Furnished.
Apply—
Linstead & Davis.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915. [1011]

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

A PROMENADE CONCERT
will be given in the
BOTANICAL GARDENS,
On SATURDAY, September 25th, 1915,
at 8 P.M.
Entrance only by Main Gate, Lower Albert Rd.,
at 8.30 P.M.

Mrs. VILLIERS SMYTH.
Mr. H. I. JONES.
HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE
ORCHESTRA.
BAND OF THE 18th INFANTRY.
Accompanied by—P.C. GEORGE GRIMBLE,
H.K.P.R.

ADMISSION ... 20 Cents.
Members of the Naval, Military and Police
Forces in uniform are invited as the guests of
the Police Reserve.
The profits, if any, of this Concert will go to
the Band and Orchestra of the H.K.P.R. [1012]

ESTATE OF W. IMHOOF, DECEASED.

CREDITORS of the above Estate are
requested to send data in of their Claims
to the French Consulate at Canton within one
month from this date, and all monies due to the
deceased should be forwarded within that time.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1915. [1002]

ASSOCIAÇÃO PORTUGUESA DE
SOCORROS MUTUOS.

AVISO.
A primeira Assembleia Geral Extraordinária
desta Associação terá lugar no Club
Lusitano, na tarde de 23 de setembro de 1915,
às 5 horas.
On Exmos Srs socios e mais os Exmos Srs
membros da Comunidade Portuguesa são
respeitosamente convidados para esta reunião.
O Secretário.
F. P. DE VASCONCELLOS SOARES.
Hongkong, 16 de setembro de 1915. [991]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

A free lecture on Christian Science will be
given by
VIRGIL O. STRICKLER, C.S.,
Member of the Board of Lectureship of
The Mother Church, The First Church
of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.,
in the
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL
On FRIDAY,
September 24th, at 5.30 P.M.
The public is cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [992]

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE
FOURTH YEAR OF THE
REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

TWENTY-FOUR MILLION DOLLARS
(\$24,000,000).
SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are
hereby notified that in accordance with
Article V of the Loan Regulations, the full
amount of Dollars One Million Four Hundred
and Forty Thousand (\$1,440,000), being the
amount of interest on the Loan for one year,
has been duly raised by the Ministry of
Finance and has been deposited by the
undersigned in the following Banks, namely,
THE BANK OF CHINA and THE BANK OF
COMMUNICATIONS, as a permanent guarantee
for the interest on the Loan.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of
National Loans.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 11th September, 1915. [1003]

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH HALF-
YEARLY DRAWING OF SIXTY-
FIVE DEBENTURES OF THE HONGKONG
CLUB (1898 issue—\$100 each) was held in the
Club House on MONDAY, the 20th September,
1915, when the following Debentures were drawn
for Redemption—

3	400	887	1289	1527
83	431	925	1302	1537
137	467	954	1305	1584
138	483	956	1329	1628
175	491	1002	1334	1609
184	506	1005	1388	1687
198	561	1145	1413	1773
255	631	1148	1441	1775
297	637	1172	1464	1789
299	639	1221	1486	1787
310	643	1234	1490	1874
356	681	1227	1499	1915
359	788	1265	1502	1930

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on
THURSDAY, the 30th September, 1915, in
exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,
E. DES VŒUX,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [1004]

G. R.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the
Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and occupation of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel and the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1915. [738]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT
WATER WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on
and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant,
and until further Notice, the Supply of Water
by means of House Services to Houses connected
with the RIDER MAINS will be DIS-
CONTINUED.

A Supply of Water will be given by Street
Fountains in the Rider Main District.
W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1915. [983]

G. R.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY
SECOND AMENDMENT
ORDINANCE, 1915.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been
pleased to appoint the Colonial Treasurer to act
as CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY,
for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving
and dealing with such property as may be paid
to or vested in him in pursuance of the Trading
with the Enemy Second Amendment Ordinance,
1915.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [1000]

G. R.

TREASURY.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY
SECOND AMENDMENT
ORDINANCE, 1915.

PARTICULARS REQUIRED BY THE CUSTODIAN
WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY
THE GOVERNOR.

ALL persons whose duty it is under this
Ordinance to notify the Custodian of
property held or managed by them on behalf
of enemies are requested to send in lists of such
property to the Treasury in duplicate. Such
lists should show the name, the present
residence, if known, or supposed present
residence, of the enemies on whose behalf the
property is held or managed. A separate list
(in duplicate) should be sent in respect of each
class of property, e.g., deposits on current
account, fixed deposits, title deeds, share scrip,
produce, etc., etc. A list of each class of
property should be sent in duplicate, and the
names of the holder or manager should be given.
In the case of payments under section 4 of
the Ordinance the particulars required are—
The names and present residences, where known,
of the persons, firms or companies, to whom the
dividends, interest or share of profits would
otherwise be payable, the date at which such
dividends or interest became due and payable,
and the amount and description of stock, shares,
loans, etc., on which such dividends and interest
accrues. Separate lists of particulars (in
duplicate) should be sent in respect of dividends, interest
and shares of profits, respectively.

Payments may be made by forwarding to
the Treasury cheques in favour of the
"CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY"
or by sending a bank receipt for money paid
to credit of the Custodian's account at the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Further information may be
obtained during the usual hours at the
Treasury.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer,
Custodian of Enemy Property.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [1001]

G. R.

LICENCE UNDER KING'S REGU-
LATIONS No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the
King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915
prohibiting trading with the enemy all
persons subject to the jurisdiction of His
Majesty's Supreme Court for China were
prohibited from doing certain things save so
far as licences might be issued enabling them
to do AND WHEREAS by paragraph XI
of the aforesaid King's Regulations it is pro-
vided that nothing in such Regulations shall
be taken to prohibit anything which shall be
expressly permitted by the King's licence or
by the licence given on his behalf by a
Secretary of State or on the like behalf by
His Majesty's Minister in China whether such
licence be especially granted to individuals
or be announced to classes of persons NOW
THEREFORE, I, His Britannic Majesty's
Minister in China, hereby announce that all
British subjects, firms or corporations are
permitted to trade with the following persons
or bodies of persons of Ottoman nationality
residing and doing business in China,
namely:—JACQUES AZADIAN, Import and
Export Merchant, B. A. SOMEKH, Import and
Export Merchant, D. S. SOMEKH, Sharebroker,
S. E. and E. E. SHAMMOON, Import and
Export Merchants, J. H. JOSEPH, Member of
the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Import
Merchant, ELLIS JOSEPH, Director of Joseph
Brothers, A. E. CORSE, Pearl Merchant and
Director of Bacha & Company, and N. S.
LEVY, Shanghai Brokers Association and
former Director of S. J. David & Company,
J. A. FREDERICKS, Shanghai Share Brokers
Association and Import Merchant, F. AARON,
S. J. SOLOMON, formerly in the employ of
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Company, A. J.
SUKKA, M. J. NATHAN, Sharebroker and
Commission Agent and Member of Shanghai
Share Brokers Association, M. MYER, Share-
broker and Commission Agent, and N. E. B.
EZRA, Secretary of the Bank of Territorial
Development of China Limited, all of Shang-
hai, and J. S. SPURR, partner in the firm of
Spurr & Rosenfeld, of Tientsin, and with
any other persons or bodies of persons of
Ottoman nationality residing and doing
business in China whose names may hereafter
from time to time be published at the public
Offices of His Britannic Majesty's Consulates
in China, and all such persons or bodies of
persons shall not be considered as coming
within the definition of the word enemy as
given in the said King's Regulations No. 10
of 1915.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, 8th September, 1915. [1008]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

BAHAR LODGE, No. 4, Peak Road,
5 ROOMS.
Apply to—
V. F. V. RIBEIRO,
Care of W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1005]

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months
from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO
MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
3, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [980]

TO LET.

No. 171, MAGDALENE TERRACE,
THE PEAK, Nos. 1 and 2, TORRENS
BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent.
Ready for occupation.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [983]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,
4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate posses-
sion.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SECT in Chater
Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Buildings
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1914. [89]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanol Road,
Kowloon. Immediate possession; and
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th
October next, English Baths and Kitchen Ranges,
Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class
Modern Appointments throughout, including
Water Carriage System.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
LAN MOR, 18, Peak Road, 7-ROOMED
HOUSE, possession November 15th.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN
ROOMS. Very Large Dining Room,
immediate possession, house in excellent order.
Tennis Court and Garden.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next OFFICES at
2, Connaught Road, at present in the
occupation of Messrs. Denny & Bowley.
HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace,
Constant Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Port Office.
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,
GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply, etc.,
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [85]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE at The Peak.
Reply with particulars to—
"S.B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1006]

WANTED.

ENGLISH LADY, thoroughly reliable
and experienced, offers her services as
NURSE to 1 or 2 Children, Peak District
preferred. (Live in.)
Address—
"NURSE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915. [1007]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
PYERIS.

(Registered.)

An exact reproduction of a well-
known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits,
especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring
There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

PINTS 85 CTS. PER DOZ.
SPLITS 50 CTS. " "

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.

STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1915.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

ALTHOUGH the offence of refusing to
obey orders is one of the most serious
known to military law, there will, we
think, be a general consensus of opinion
in the Colony that the sentence of
fourteen days' imprisonment passed upon
Private STEVENSON, of the Hongkong
Volunteer Reserves, adequately meets the
circumstances of the case. The accused,
having done the first guard overnight at
the German prisoners' camp at Hunghom,
declined when awakened next morning to
go on guard again. To the Field General
Court Martial before which he was tried,
he pleaded that in taking up this attitude
he exercised, as he thought, a right which
he possessed under Military Law. For,
on a previous occasion, when he acted as
substitute for another Reservist, he was
excused from duty the following evening,
as a matter of course, by the officer in
charge of the guard, in whose presence
the Sergeant of the Guard remarked:
"You are on active service now, and
if they want you to do another guard
you can refuse." Furthermore, although
he had done the same overnight guard
twice previously, this was the first time
that he had been requested to go on duty
again next morning. Whether the dictum
he quoted was sound or unsound, there
can be no question as to the unwisdom
of acting upon it. A soldier's first duty
is that of obedience; if he considers an
order to be illegal or unjust his only
course is to obey it first and question it
afterwards, when if he is in the right he
may be sure of obtaining redress. But
the statement of the accused that he
believed the uncontroverted assurances
of the sergeant, supported by his own
experience, to be trustworthy has a very
important bearing upon his degree of
culpability. It is difficult for a civilian
—and especially a lawyer accustomed to
taking his stand upon the strict letter of
the law—who is gratuitously discharging
military duties for a few hours a week
to realise that he is a soldier on active
service, subject to the iron discipline of

a military régime. This is particularly
true in circumstances such as those which
prevail in the Hongkong Volunteers,
where the men in the ranks move in the
same social circles as their officers and
are, in some cases, actually directing
their actions throughout the working day.
Nevertheless, there should, of course, be
enough esprit de corps among the rank
and file to induce men of education who
have volunteered to take their share in
the defence of the Empire during this
time of trial to waive trifles and "to
play the game." In case of real
emergency there is no doubt that every
man in the corps would loyally and cheer-
fully make any sacrifice that was
demanded of him. In the state of
tranquillity which happily prevails in
Hongkong discipline is apt to become
lax, and for this the officers cannot be
held entirely blameless. The seriousness
with which Private STEVENSON's act of
insubordination has been regarded by
the authorities, and the allegations that
were made at the trial, will doubtless
produce a wholesome effect that is
evidently much needed, and we are
convinced that the members of the Volun-
teers and Volunteer Reserves will be the
first to welcome it.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-day at 3 p.m.

The Mitsui family of Japan has con-
tributed the sum of Y.10,000 towards the
funds of the Cancer Investigation Asso-
ciation.

Another Promenade Concert in the
Botanical Gardens under the auspices of
the Hongkong Police Reserves is
announced for Saturday next.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday the
three men who were indicted on charges of
armed robbery at Hang Hau village were
each sentenced to six years' imprisonment
and 12 strokes with the "cat" by Mr.
Justice Gompertz.

The President General of the Society of
St. Vincent de Paul desires to acknow-
ledge with thanks a donation of \$25 from
Mrs. N. J. Stabb towards the forthcoming
annual *Al Fresco Fete* in aid of the poor
under the charge of the Society.

The Japanese cruiser *Asama*, which ran
on the rocks off the Mexican coast some
months ago, and was recently got off, left
St. Bartholome on August 23rd under
her own steam for Esquimaux, a distance
of 1,550 miles. She is to undergo repairs
at Esquimaux.

The new steamer *Manila-maru*, which
has been built by the Mitsui Bishi Dock-
yard and Engine Works, was handed over
to the owners, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
on the 4th instant. She commences her
maiden voyage in the Tacoma-Hongkong
service this month.

The Final Gymkhana this season is
fixed for Saturday, October 30th next,
when the programme will be:—(1),
Gymkhana Stakes, one mile; (2), five-
furlong race for non-winners this season,
weight for inches, unplaced runners
allowed 5 lbs.; (3), polo surry; (4), one
round handicap all ponies; (5), ladies'
nomination, half-mile distance handicap;
(6), 14 mile handicap all ponies.

To-day an extraordinary general meet-
ing of the members of the Associação
Portuguesa de Socorros Mutuos is to be
held at their head office, Club Lusitano,
advertised in another column, for the
purpose of presenting a general statement
of the working of the Association since
its establishment on June 1st last. We
understand that 408 Portuguese residents
have so far joined this Association.

A correspondent at San Francisco sends
us a series of interesting views of the
Chinese buildings at the Panama Exposi-
tion, and we can imagine that to the
large crowds visiting the Exposition—
varying from 60,000 to 80,000 daily—these
erections must be a source of very great
interest. An excellent group photograph
shows ex-President Roosevelt at the
entrance to the Chinese Pavilion sur-
rounded by Chinese and other officials of
the Exposition.

The new Japanese Post Office building
at Shanghai near the Astor House and
opposite the Hongkong Bank Chambers
in Hongkong, which has been in course of
construction since September of last year,
is practically completed, and is expected to
be ready by the end of this month, at
which time the entire staff from the old
premises on Whangpoo Road will move in.
The formal opening date has been fixed
for October 10th. It is an imposing
structure and forms a desirable addition to
the architectural development of
Shanghai.

The members of the Chinese General
Chamber of Commerce are giving a dinner
at the To Yuen Restaurant, Des Vœux
Road West, on Friday, the 15th October,
in honour of the Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross
(Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

It is announced in the Orders of the
Officer Commanding the Hongkong Volun-
teer Reserves that Private D. V. STEVEN-
SON, Co. "B," Section 4, has been awarded
14 days' detention by sentence of Field
General Court-Martial held on Monday,
20th September, for disobeying the lawful
command of a superior officer.

A reader informs us (says the *Peking
Gazette*) that a curious estimate has been
made of the probable cost of a monarchi-
cal restoration in China, which is fixed
at \$100,000,000. It is said that, follow-
ing immemorial practice, the new
Emperor must exempt the people from
land taxation for a year, which is estimat-
ed at \$50,000,000; then the soldiery must
be given "bonuses" which will account
for \$30,000,000; and then a further
\$20,000,000 may barely suffice for miscel-
laneous expenses.

Yokohama papers record with regret
that Lieut. Donald Hutchison, youngest
son of Mr. J. D. Hutchison, a director
of Messrs. W. M. Strachan & Co., for
many years resident in Japan, and a
grandson of Mrs. Marshall, well-known
in Yokohama, was killed in action
on his twentieth birthday anniversary.
He was in the Queen's Westminsters (Ter-
ritorial Force). His two brothers are
serving with the Regular Army at the
front, the eldest in the Engineers and the
second in the Artillery. Lieut. Hutchison
was born in Japan, and spent his early
days in Yokohama.

A recent issue of *Religio e Patria* states
that it has been definitely decided to send
a certain number of the "Little Sisters of
the Poor" to Hongkong, after the war.
Recently, two of the Sisters came to Hong-
kong from India to confer with Bishop
Pozzo, when matters relating to the
establishment of a branch of the philan-
thropic society in the Colony were discus-
sed. The "Little Sisters of the Poor"
were founded in 1839, and there are at pre-
sent over 300 branches doing good work,
and thousands of poor people are being
cared for. In China they have already
established two branches, one in Shanghai,
which is at present in a most flourishing
condition, and the other at Canton, which
was opened only a year ago and is doing
good and useful work. There should be
plenty of scope for the Society's activities
in Hongkong.

FOOTBALL IN HONGKONG.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Football
Association last evening, presided over by
Lieutenant McCann, Commander Gibson
(H.M.S. *Taney*) and Mr. A. T. Hamilton
were elected Councilors of the Association,
vice Lieut.-Commander Baillie-
Hamilton, R.N., and Mr. W. H. Vives
(who has been appointed a Vice-
President).

A meeting of the Hongkong Football
League followed, at which entries were
invited for the coming season. The
Hongkong Football Club, R.E., Shrop-
shire L.I., R.G.A., Police, and the Navy
(the last two provisionally) entered for
competition in the First Division, and
the Lam Liang, Confucius Society, St.
Joseph's College, Shropshires II.,
Kowloon Dock Juniors, Belcher's Battery,
and the Diocesan School entered for the
Second Division.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council takes place
this afternoon.

BUSINESS.
The Agenda bears the following resolu-
tion in the name of the Hon. Colonial
Secretary: "It is hereby resolved that a
sum of \$488,144 be advanced out of
funds in the custody of the Government
for the construction of the Kowloon-Canton
Railway (British Section) during the
year 1915."

The "orders of the day" are:—
Second reading of the Bill intituled,
"An Ordinance to amend the Evidence
Ordinance, 1889."
Second reading of the Bill intituled,
"An Ordinance to amend the Land
Registration Ordinance, 1844."
Second reading of the Bill intituled,
"An Ordinance to amend and consolidate
the law relating to 'Chinese Passenger
Ships' as defined by the Chinese Passen-
gers Act, 1855, and concerning Asiatic
Emigrants generally." *
* Will not be proceeded with at this
meeting.

THE WAR.

GREAT WAR BUDGET.

MOST STAGGERING IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

WIDE INCREASES IN TAXATION.

FRENCH SUCCESS ON AISNE-MARNE CANAL.

RUSSIANS' EFFECTIVE USE OF BAYONET.

REVOLT AGAINST YOUNG TURKS.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WAR BUDGET.

PRODIGIOUS FIGURES: HEAVY INCREASE IN TAXATION.

LONDON, September 21st.

Mr. McKenna, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced in the House of Commons to-day the second War Budget of the financial year.

He must ask the House, he said, to sanction great and unprecedented burdens, and he was confident that if the House assented to the taxes the country would follow suit.

The figures for the financial year, as now revised, were:—

REVENUE	272 millions
EXPENDITURE	1,590 "
Increase over Estimate	257 "

The deadweight of debt at the close of the financial year would be 2,200 millions of pounds sterling.

We had to contemplate a Navy costing 190 millions, an Army costing 715 millions and external advances amounting to 493 millions.

INCREASED INCOME TAX.

The Chancellor proposed the increase of the Income Tax by 40 per cent, and that the exemption limit should be reduced to £130 per annum. He proposed an arrangement for payment by instalments, the assessment and collection for employees of all descriptions to be quarterly. These changes would produce in the present year a revenue of £11,274,000 and for a full year £37,400,000.

The Supertax would be increased upon incomes of £9,000 and upwards to 3/8 in the £. This would produce £2,150,000 this year.

WAR PROFITS.

A Special Tax on profits which had been increased during the year would be introduced and extended to all trades and agencies. Fifty per cent. of the profits above last year's figures would be taxed. This would yield £20,000,000 in a full year, but, owing to various causes, only £6,000,000 this year.

SUGAR, TEA AND TOBACCO TAXES.

The Sugar duty the Chancellor proposed to increase by 3d. per lb., which would produce £11,700,000 in a full year; and the duties on Tea, Tobacco, Cocoa, Coffee and Chicory to be increased by 50 per cent.

Beer and Spirits are left untouched.

MOTOR SPIRIT AND PATENT MEDICINES.

The Chancellor proposed that the duty on motor spirit should be increased by 3d. a gallon, and that on patent medicines doubled.

IMPORTED LUXURIES.

Imported luxuries, like motor-cars, films, clocks, watches, and musical instruments to pay an *ad valorem* duty of 23 1/2 per cent.

POSTAGE AND PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Half-penny Postage will be abolished and Press telegrams will be charged more.

DEBT TREBLED: TAXES DOUBLED.

The estimated revenue for the year was 205 millions, and for 1916-17 the estimated revenue was 387 millions. We had trebled our debt and doubled our taxes. If the war continued these proposals would not be our last word. Our great resource was the willingness of the people to bear their share.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Mr. McKenna said that the Budget would not cripple our resources, despite the fact that "there is no record of a nation voluntarily accepting burdens bearing so high a proportion of the total national income."

THE DEBATE: ALL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The debate on the Budget in the House of Commons showed general acceptance of the proposals as a well-thought-out plan which would benefit the nation at large.

All the Budget resolutions were adopted.

AN EXCELLENT RECEPTION.

Mr. McKenna's Budget met with an excellent reception. All Parties in the House of Commons seemed satisfied at the distribution of the new taxation and all showed an equal readiness to bear cheerfully the particular burden affecting them and their constituencies. The general opinion outside the House is that the new taxes are well spread over all classes.

Mr. McKenna took two hours to reveal the secrets of his Budget, which he described as "the most staggering and huge in the world's history."

The Radicals are naturally pleased at the increase in the super-tax, and the Unionists are delighted at the tax on imported luxuries. Thus the Chancellor of the Exchequer's own words that "he would satisfy neither the strict Free Trader nor the scientific Tariff Reformer" are almost falsified. Indeed Mr. McKenna is said to have achieved a Parliamentary and financial triumph.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

DESPERATE BAYONET ENCOUNTER.

PETROGRAD, September 22nd.

A *communiqué* states that the Russians scored successes against the Germans east of Vilna; also against the Austrians further south, making most effective use of the bayonet and capturing altogether 1,600 prisoners.

The hottest affair followed Austrian attacks on two villages north-west of the town of Wisnevetz. The enemy, notwithstanding violent machine-gun and artillery fire, entered the Russian trenches cheering.

A desperate bayonet fight ensued, resulting in the expulsion of the enemy with great loss. Then the Russians counter-attacked and pursued the Austrians to the latter's trenches, where the whole of the assailants fled, or rendered or were bayoneted.

THE GERMAN VERSION.

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

In to-night's Berlin *communiqué* the claims regarding the Russian front are in a minor key.

It is significant that no mention is made of captures in the Vilna district, but it tells of rearguard battles eastward of Lida and claims some progress further southward, but the position of Field-Marshal von Mackensen in the southern theatre is unchanged.

RUSSIAN WORKMEN RESUME.

LONDON, September 21st.

Telegrams from Petrograd show that the anxiety felt regarding the attitude of the workmen in connection with the Prorogation of the Duma was unfounded. After a short strike as a protest the workmen everywhere resumed.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INCESSANT ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

BULLETIN BY SIR JOHN FRENCH.

LONDON, September 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir John French, in a bulletin, says that during the past two days the Germans have not ceased their artillery activity.

The British guns replied effectively. Our artillery yesterday set ablaze part of the Forest of Houthulst, causing a big explosion.

There were nine air combats on Sunday, and two German aeroplanes were driven to the ground ablaze.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, September 21st.

The bombardments were more violent than ever, especially the reciprocal bombardment in the region of Arras.

The French batteries were most effective and there were bursts of fire at several points along the front.

The *communiqué* contains the further interesting announcement that: "We gained a footing on the right bank of the Aisne-Marne Canal. The enemy, attempting a counter-attack, were compelled to fall back."

The French made marked progress in the Vosges, and there has been grenade fighting especially in the region of Harlmannswellerkopf.

PARIS, September 22nd.

The artillery actions have continued with undiminished intensity in Artois, between Roye and the Oise, in Champagne, Argonne, Woivre and Lorraine.

The enemy threw heavy shells into the suburbs of Arras and the outskirts of the old Citadel.

Our fire seriously damaged the German lines.

Renewed German attacks on the bridgehead at Sapiqueul, on the Aisne-Marne Canal were repulsed.

Several German batteries were silenced and a blockhouse destroyed in Argonne. Our demolition fire in Lorraine prevented a German attempt to construct emplacements for heavy long-range guns capable of shelling the Nancy and Lunéville districts.

Nineteen aeroplanes dropped a hundred shells on the railway junction at Bependorf, and east of Morhange, damaging buildings and stationary trains.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

COMPELLED TO EVACUATE A POSITION.

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

To-night's Berlin *communiqué* contains unusually interesting references to the Western front. It emphasises that the French guns in the region of Arras have kept up an almost uninterrupted heavy fire and it admits that French batteries shot to fragments a lock on the Marne-Aisne Canal, north-westward of Rheims, the Germans being compelled to evacuate a position during the night.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY SUBMARINE DESTROYED.

PARIS, September 21st.

An Odessa telegram says that a Turkish submarine operating in Russian waters in the Black Sea has been sunk by Russian vessels.

GERMANY NOT ABANDONING SUBMARINE WARFARE.

AIM TO EXTEND RADIUS OF ACTION.

LONDON, September 21st.

A statement by the French Admiral Besson, published in Paris, says that Germany is in nowise abandoning her submarine warfare. Her great aim is to extend the radius of action. The operations of the Allies in hunting down the submarines and neutral smugglers supplying them must be intensified. The service of numerous small vessels required for this purpose is adequate in the Channel and the Mediterranean, but our means seem deficient in the Bay of Biscay. Every small steamship in France should be chartered and armed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ONE GERMAN SUBMARINE SINKS ANOTHER.

PARIS, September 20th.

A German submarine sank another German submarine which was being painted at the entry to the Gulf of Stavanger.

[A telegram from Amsterdam published in yesterday's issue reported the torpedoing of this submarine, but did not mention what vessel fired the torpedo.—Ed.]

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REVOLT AGAINST THE YOUNG TURKS.

ENVER PASHA EXCOMMUNICATED.

ROME, September 21st.

Numerous messages from Constantinople indicate that there is a regular revolt by the Turkish Clergy against the Young Turks, Enver Pasha, and the Germans.

It is declared that a Synod of the religious leaders, at a meeting at St. Sophia, excommunicated Enver Pasha and his companions. The rebellion of the Clergy has enormously impressed the population and the Army.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN SPIES IN ENGLAND.

MAN AND WOMAN SENTENCED.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Official Press Bureau says that the trial has concluded at the Old Bailey of a man and a woman of German origin, who were charged with attempting to communicate abroad information regarding the British Fleet, with the intention of assisting the enemy.

Both were found guilty. The man was sentenced to be shot and the woman, whom the Court regarded as being under the influence of the man, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

IMAGINARY POLITICAL PLOTS.

LORD CURZON'S APPEAL.

LONDON, September 21st.

Earl Curzon, in a letter to the *Daily Chronicle*, says he is still a supporter of National Service, the believers in which were daily growing in numbers and importance, but he appeals to the Press to discourage the attempt made in certain quarters to manufacture discord where such did not exist and to imagine plots for which there was no vestige of foundation.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

LONDON, September 21st.

Sir H. F. Donaldson has resigned the Superintendency of Woolwich Arsenal, on taking up more important work in the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Vincent Raven, formerly Chief Engineer of the North-Eastern Railway, succeeds him.

BULGARIAN SITUATION.

AFFAIRS REACHING A CLIMAX.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Owing to the strict censorship in Bulgaria, where martial law has been enforced, it is difficult to gauge accurately the present political position, but despatches from Rome and Bukharest indicate that the deputations of opposition parties which waited upon King Ferdinand was much more weighty than can be gathered from the bald Sofia telegrams. It is stated that these groups, which favour arrangements with the Entente Powers, have been reinforced by the bulk of the Stambouloffists under M. Chendadieff, thus constituting a majority in the Chamber, hence King Ferdinand's lengthy audience, and his assurance that he would make no decision on the subject of Bulgaria's attitude without consulting Parliament.

The Government has summoned a meeting of Ministerial Deputies to consult with them on the situation.

There were great patriotic demonstrations in Sofia and throughout the country on Sunday, the anniversary of Bulgarian Unity, at which the military were most prominent.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INDIAN WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

LONDON, September 21st.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain (Secretary of State for India) replying to Sir J. D. Rees, said that all extra-pensionary charges for widows and orphans of Indian soldiers during the present war would be met entirely out of the British Exchequer.

SVEN HEDIN'S BRITISH DECORATION.

LONDON, September 21st.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in reply to Sir J. D. Rees, said that the explorer Sven Hedin is still on the list of honorary Commanders of the Indian Empire.

MEDALS FOR PRE-WAR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, September 21st.

Replying to Colonel Yate, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that the Raj had not yet furnished a list of the officers and men of the Indian Marine recommended for the medal for operations in the Indian Gulf from 1909 to 1914. The question of eligibility would be determined by the Admiralty after a consideration of the rolls.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE AT TSINGTAU.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, September 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. King (Somerset, N.) asked Sir Edward Grey whether the Chinese Custom-house at Tsingtau had been re-opened, and whether the passport introduced by the Japanese at Tsingtau required evidence of the social status of British traders, and whether this affected their commercial relations.

Sir Edward Grey replied that his only information was a statement from the British Minister at Peking that the Custom House would be opened on September 1st.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

BRITISH ADHERENCE REAFFIRMED.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. McVeagh (Down, S.) said that no undertakings or pledges likely to adversely affect British trade opportunities in China had been entered into with other Powers. It was the intention of His Majesty's Government that the policy of the "open door" in China shall continue to be their policy.

GREEK PASSENGER STEAMER AFIRE.

LIVES OF 500 PERSONS IMPERILED.

HALIFAX, September 21st.

The Greek steamer *Athina*, bound from New York to the Piraeus, has been abandoned afire in the Atlantic. Five hundred passengers and crew were rescued by two liners.

MINE EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 21st.

There was an explosion in a mine at Nuneaton. Of 250 men who were below 200 are safe. Ten bodies have been recovered.

DUTCH PORTS AS BASE.

INFAMOUS GERMAN PROPOSAL TO HOLLAND.

A characteristic attempt by Germany to influence Dutch public opinion has just been revealed by the *Telegraph*, says the Amsterdam correspondent of the *Morning Post*.

A Dutch journalist states in this journal that on March 21st he was invited by a group of Germans to co-operate in influencing the Dutch Press in favour of Germany and to hint that the Dutch Government would meet no obstacles in public opinion if it permitted what had been refused by the Belgian Government, meaning the German occupation of Dutch North Sea ports, the use of which would be a necessity for Germany if she desired to attempt anything against England at sea.

In rejecting the German proposals the Dutch journalist declared that he refused to take any part in what amounted to high treason, and he at once informed the Dutch Prime Minister of Germany's infamous proposal.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

SECRET WAR FACTORY AND PLANS TO BUY AEROPLANE WORKS.

NEW YORK, August 16th.

The *World* to-day publishes the second instalment of documents in its possession illustrating German activities in the United States. It shows that there have been efforts by German agents to foment strikes in American establishments manufacturing munitions of war, with the connivance of disloyal labour leaders and agitators.

Letters showing attempts to extend sentiment against the shipments of munitions abroad include one which gives the names of certain Chicago gentlemen, alleged to be friendly to German interests. One interesting communication, written by a Herr Resowitz, presumably a German agent in Chicago, to Dr. Albert "financial director" discloses a plan for the acquisition of the Wright aeroplane factories at Dayton, Ohio, for 50,000 dollars, on the ground that such a step would stop the greater part of the exports of flying machines from the United States, and would prove a lucrative financial undertaking.

PROBABLE ACTION.

The *World* reviews its yesterday's sensational disclosures, and continues:—The publication has brought from Washington a declaration that the Government will probably take cognisance of the revelations. Until these are fully disclosed in succeeding chapters in the *World* the officials of the Government, however, decline to comment on them or on the probable trend of the official inquiry. The Department of Justice has already begun an investigation into the activities of German agents in this country.

The *World* predicts astonishing developments in this connection. To-morrow it will be shown, it says, how a big American arms concern, which was purchased by Germany, has been steadily developed and will begin to turn out a huge supply of war munitions on September 1st. This concern has gained control of the output of one of the chief powder companies, and also of the available supply of machinery necessary for important work on certain shells.

MUNITIONS FOR GERMANY.

Ostensibly, it is dealing with the Allies for the output, but any contracts made will contain no penalty for non-delivery, and the munitions will really be made for Germany. It will also be shown that Germany obtained a large supply of phenol (carbolic acid) for use in making explosives through a secret agreement, which turned over the products of the Edison works.

The *World*, in an editorial discussing the same subject, says:—

When pro-German activities appeared to be due to the excessive sympathies of over-zealous American citizens of German birth or German blood the President could afford to ignore them in the general interests of freedom of speech, but when, as has been shown, these activities are directed from Berlin by the official authority of Germany itself, the Government at Washington can no longer afford to close its eyes.

The *World* earnestly urges that Germany should be told emphatically that this official conspiracy against the peace and welfare of the United States must stop immediately.

TRENCH HUMOUR.

CANADIANS' RETORT TO GERMAN GIBE.

An amusing story of an experience of the Canadian contingent when they first arrived at the front was related to a *Daily Chronicle* representative by a Canadian staff officer now at Shorncliffe. The story has been told before how the Germans revealed their knowledge of the supposed secret arrival of the Canadians by calling out, "Hallo, Canadians!" across the zone of fire as the Dominion troops took their places in the trenches.

"The amusing part of the incident occurred two days later," said the officer, "when our Mounted Rifles came to the firing line. The Germans were perfectly aware of what was happening, for they at once began shouting out, 'Hallo, Canadian Rifles! Where are your horses?' Shortly afterwards they hung at a top horse over the top of their trenches with the inscription, in big lettering, 'Here are your horses. Come and fetch them.' Our men naturally began to fire at the thing, whereupon the Germans promptly took it down, only to replace it a few minutes later with bandages round its neck and one of its legs, where it had been 'wounded'."

"But our fellows secured the laugh after all, for they got a lot of socks filled with mud and stuck them over the bandages, and then hung them over the trenches with the inscription, 'Here are your sausages. Come and fetch them,' a retort which seemed to rile the Germans immensely."

YOUNG SIGNALLER'S BRAVERY.

The same officer paid a warm tribute to the work of the Signalling Corps, whose gallantry and daring he said, often passed unnoticed. "At the time when the Germans' gas attack on the French left the Canadians temporarily unsupported, the whole of the telephone and telegraph wires connecting the battalion with the base were destroyed by shell-fire."

"The ground was simply cut to pieces by the shells. It was a little hell. But, without any fuss or delay, one of the signallers, quite a youngster, a little over 20, seized a reel of wire and darted with it across the exposed ground to link up again with the men coming from the other end. A few minutes later he returned to our trenches and remarked to the officer in charge, in the coolest and most casual manner, 'It's all right now, sir.'"

"Well, you know, that man deserved the V.O., and any other decoration the authorities could bestow upon him," said the officer. He added that on first going to the trenches it was surprising to find the men in such high spirits. They laughed and joked, and seemed to consider the experience the best of fun."

NOW IN PREPARATION.

THE DIRECTORY
AND CHRONICLE
1916.FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-
CHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLE-
MENTS, MALAY STATES,
NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIP-
PINES, BORNEO, ETC.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The Compiler invites the European residents in the Far East who appreciate the advantage of having at their disposal a thoroughly complete and trustworthy work of reference to cooperate with their returning promptly the forms sent out for revision, and by furnishing, also, the names of any European firms which have recently been established in their midst or any that have ceased to exist.

Those advertisers, also, who have not yet sent in their revised announcements for the 1916 issue of the volume are asked to do so, if possible, not later than the end of this month.

In this way the usefulness of the "Directory and Chronicle" will be increased and its early issue facilitated.

The Directories and Descriptions are of:—

CHINA.

Feking. Soochow. Canton.
Kienchen. Chinkiang. Whampoa.
Pootung. Nanking. Kowloon.
Chinwangso. Wuhu. Lepps.
Taku. Kowkiang. Samahai.
Antung. Hankow. Kongmoon.
Manchurian. Yochow. Nanning.
Trade Ctr. Shansi. Wuchow.
Newchwang. Ichang. Kwangchow.
Dairen. Chungking. Kailow.
Port Arthur. Ningpo. Lungchow.
Chefoo. Wenchow. Margao.
Weihaifu. Santa. Kowloon.
Munchee. Foochow. Samsai.
Shanghai. Amoy. Tengchow.
Swatow.

JAPAN AND FORMOSA.

Tokyo. Osaka. Keelung.
Yokohama. Moji. Tainanfu.
Hiroshima. Nagasaki. Takao.
Kobe. Hakodate. Asping.
Shimonoseki. Tamsui.

EASTERN SIBERIA.

Vladivostok. Nicolajevsk.
CHOSON.

Seoul. Wonsan. Mokpo.
Chemulpo. Fusan. Chinnampo.
Ganghwa. Punggi. Sanghin.

HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

FRANCE, INDO-CHINA.

Hanoi. Annam. Tonkin.
Saigon. Cambodia.
Phnom Penh. Quinhon.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila. Iloilo. Cebu.

BORNEO.

Sarawak. Labuan.
British North Borneo.
Brunei.

INDONESIA.

Perak. Selangor. Pahang.
Negri Sembilan. Johore.
Kedah. Kelantan.
Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Prov. Wellesley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Batavia. Samarang. Padang.
Sourabaya. Macassar.

East Coast of Sumatra.

NAVAL SQUADRONS.

British. Japanese. United States.
French. Siamese. Italian.

OFFICERS OF COAST AND RIVER STEAMERS.

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The

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150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.

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and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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BURNED BADLY

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"I was suffering very badly from eczema on my face and ears. It came on first as pimples and then turned into sores and used to itch and burn very badly. Some nights I had to get up in the middle of the night and walk about as I could not bear the pain. A lot of water would run from the places and then dry up and leave a hard scale on my face. When I used to wash it would start and run again. It pained very much."

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Why worry about your hair? Cuticura Soap shampoos and an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will clear the scalp of dandruff, allay itching and irritation, and promote hair-growing conditions.

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with wounds that discharge or otherwise, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which, unless all the poisons are cleared out, will be a source of trouble. The joints being affected, the same "wound" will be repeated, which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation, but do not try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of bad legs, Ulcers, John's, Housemaid's Knot, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Sores, Itch and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of

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It increases vital energy and nerve
force, cures Neuritis, Dyspepsia,
Insomnia, and nervous diseases in adults
and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 22nd at 10.25 a.m. Pressure has decreased moderately over eastern Japan and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere; it is highest over N. China and S. Manchuria; which are covered by a moderate anti-cyclone. A shallow depression is situated in the central part of the China Sea; the northern depression has moved to the S.E. of Tokyo.

Moderate to fresh E. and N.E. winds will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.14 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Distance. **Forecast.**

Hongkong & Neighbourhood ... E. winds, moderate to fresh; fair to cloudy, probably some showers.

Formosa Channel ... N.E. winds, strong.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka ... The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

22ND SEPTEMBER A.M.

Hakodate	00.00	29.95				ENE	1
Tokio	00.00	29.79				N	1
Kobe	00.00	29.89				SW	1
Nagasaki	00.00	29.97				NE	1
Kagoshima	00.00	29.52				NW	0
Naha	00.00						0
Isli-jima	00.00						
Bonin Is.	00.00	29.87				NE	1
Chefoo	00.00						
Wakatawe	00.00	30.05	88	89	WNW	2	0
Hankow	00.00						
Iohang	00.00						
Kinkiang	00.00						
Changha	00.00						
Shanghai	00.00	29.59	70	70	NNE	1	4
Galata	00.00	29.57	75	94	NNE	1	4
Swat Peak	00.00	29.86	83	81	SE	2	0
Swatow	00.00	29.86	83	81	SE	2	0
Shanghai	00.00	29.86	83	81	SE	2	0
Taihook	00.00	29.87	73	96		1	4
Kobe	00.00	29.88	73				
Taihook	00.00	29.86	77		N	2	2
Koshun	00.00	29.86	81		N	2	2
Pescadores	00.00	29.87	89		SE	2	2
Canton	00.00	29.86	78	78	NNE	1	4
Hongkong	00.00	29.84	81	89	E	1	4
Gap Boon	00.00	29.84			E		
Macao	00.00						
Wakatawe	00.00	29.84					
Isli-jima	00.00						
Pakhoi	00.00						
Phu Lien	00.00	29.85	77	92	N	2	4
Tourans	00.00	29.79	75		WSW	4	0
Cape St. James	00.00	29.79	75				
Aperai	00.00	29.82	77	84		0	0
Guapan	00.00	29.76	77	92	N	1	0
Manila	00.00	29.81	76	98	NNE	1	0
Lopang	00.00	29.79	79	96		1	0
Taihook	00.00						
Heli	00.00	29.76	79	92	N	1	0
Songdo	00.00						
Luhau	00.00	29.74	76	94	SW	1	0

WAR NEWS.

FEAT OF A BRITISH SUBMARINE

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT BY ONE OF THE CREW.

A quartermaster who was in the British submarine which sank a Turkish transport and afterwards bombarded two munition depots at Haider Pasha, tells how the exploit was carried out.

They left their base in particularly stormy weather, and arrived in the Sea of Marmara after a voyage made entirely under water. The next day at dawn they sighted a big Turkish transport heading for the Narrows. The submarine came to the surface. They were sufficiently near to ram the target, which was struck by the first torpedo launched.

The submarine plunged and came to the surface two miles away. Only the tops of the transport's funnels were visible, and in a few moments the vessel disappeared. The submarine then made for Haider Pasha, which was reached at about five in the afternoon. For a quarter of an hour the depots were bombarded, and the gunners had the satisfaction of seeing them both burst into flames, and later violent explosion shattered the buildings.

It was at this moment that a Turkish coastguard vessel came in sight and bore down on the submarine, which turned and fired a torpedo, striking the target and making a gaping wound in its side.

The submarine returned to its base without further incident.

RETREAT TO WIN.

TIME CONSISTENTLY ON THE SIDE OF RUSSIA.

While admitting that the third week in August has been the blackest week that Russia has experienced in the war, the Petrograd correspondent of the *Morning Post* declared that time is consistently against the enemy, and that, space is of no account. He telegraphed:

The Russian State consists of the Sovereign and his Armies. The rest to-day are merely camp-followers, and the motto of Russia is not "Business as usual," but "Everything for the war."

The public, of course, are depressed by the bad news, which they grossly overestimate. It was the same in the days of Napoleon and when Charles the Twelfth came to his ruin. But Russia's rules and Russia's Commander-in-Chief know exactly what they are doing.

Russia has a long way to go yet before she feels any symptoms of exhaustion. How much farther can the Germans endure it? Retreat is an evil-sounding word to nations whose manœuvring space can be covered by an outspread hand on an average map, whereas you would have to lie down on a map on the same scale to cover Russia's command of space.

The Russians have retreated some 400 miles, fighting day by day. They are a fighting army still. This constitutes already a world's record in the most difficult of all tasks that any army is ever called on to perform. Retreating is a costly process. Russia is burning, wrecking, and wasting everything as she goes backwards. But it means victory and the ruin of Germany.

AIR PIRACY

What advantage the Germans think they obtain by continued Zeppelin attacks on our seaside resorts is very difficult to imagine. Probably the truth is that the Germans find satisfaction in the mere fact that some of our people are killed and some of our property destroyed. The raids are of value to them as outlets for their pent-up hatred. The *Hannoverer Fremdenblatt* declares that whatever the practical results may be, the "moral results" are more important. But, as a correspondent from "somewhere on the coast" writes in the *Times*, these moral results are absolutely nil. The East Coast resorts are full of visitors, regardless of the possibility of murder by German air-pirates. So much for the "moral results." We deplore the loss of innocent lives, says the *Evening Standard*, but as a nation we only clench our teeth.

MOLOCH II.

At one time Hindenburg was a name to conjure with. The old general who was before the war a laughing-stock for his fondness for manœuvring troops shoulder-high through the water of the Meuse river, became a popular idol when that idiosyncrasy bore unexpected fruit. Now he is in process of being tumbled off his pedestal. His name now inspires terror rather than joy, on account of his reckless expenditure of human life. "Whole columns almost entirely disappeared in the marshes into which they were pushed." After all, he is only following in the footsteps of that Grand Duke of Saxony who, in his attack on the Paris forts, refused to let his men lie down on a shelterless, tireless plain. It is only an exaggeration of the "cannon fodder" principle.

GERMAN DESERTERS.

An American who visited the German lines in Belgium last autumn was chiefly impressed with the number of desertions. At the same time "Eye-Witness" told us what we should have expected to hear, that desertions occurred much more amongst the older men than the younger. As the German armies are steadily getting older, owing to the destruction of the young first-line troops, we should also expect to find this tendency to desert on the increase. And so it is happening. Along the Dutch frontier especially there is a steady stream of desertions, and the tendency has been given a fresh fillip by rumours of a coming general attack on the Allies' lines. And what is true of the Germans is true also of their allies. The Austrians have had to rebuff their guards along the Swiss frontier to prevent this form of leakage. These facts are of good augury for the future of the war. The enemy's morale is on the decline.

THE SUEVA LANDING.

A STAGGERING SURPRISE.

JUNCTION EFFECTED WITH AUSTRALIANS.

The Athens correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* says that the landing at Suva was the most brilliant piece of work yet carried out during the war, and that the battle following the highly successful disembarkation was the most stubborn and sanguinary yet fought at the Dardanelles.

"Compared with Gaba Tepeh," says the correspondent, "the brilliance of the Suva affair lies in another direction. Though its immediate consequences were a fierce and long struggle, which brought out all that is best in the fighting qualities of the British troops, the point about the latest achievement is that it was a complete and staggering surprise. The Turks anticipated a new attack on the Asiatic side, and feverishly fortified the coastline as far south as Point Baba. Demonstrations made by us strengthened their belief in our intention. Then, suddenly, came news that a great force had landed at Suva.

ENEMY COMPLETELY HOODWINKED.

"Never in military operations has an enemy been so completely hoodwinked. The utmost secrecy was preserved, even among the high officers. The various units composing the landing force departed from several bases each unknown to the other.

"On the appointed night the stars alone witnessed this strange armada in the calm Aegean waters. Warships, transports, destroyers, trawlers—big and little—were all steaming to the one destination. When the fleet arrived at Suva Bay it was still dark, while the Turks on the shores of the other continent were waiting sleepily, from Kum Kaleh to Adramiti, for our coming.

"In the dark, the night scene on Suva Bay presented a stirring picture. Every description of ship was there, packed with soldiers, and every heart was beating high with excitement and the hope of battle. The troops comprised the largest force ever yet thrown from the sea directly into a hostile country.

"Hardly had the anchors found resting-places than the pinnacles and launches were making swiftly and silently, with hundreds of small boats, for the shore. The pale light of a crescent moon glimmered on the fixed bayonets of the troops. Every soldier carried three days' rations, and as they landed formed up and advanced along both sides of the Salt Lake, which, during the summer, is a heat-baked, salt-crusted, and uneven desert.

ENTRENCHING AND FIGHTING.

"When daylight came the work was still proceeding with the greatest speed. The artillery, with supplies of vast quantities, was landed without opposition. Unlike the Gaba Tepeh landing, the warships were silent for 24 hours and the operations were carried out without a single shot being fired. The northern section, in great force, moved off to the north-east, and the southern section moved off to the south-east, towards the left of the Anzac line. The only Turks at the spot were those on an observation post, and the 50 men comprising it surrendered to the first-comers. No enemy forces were reported until almost night-fall, when advanced forces were encountered six miles inland.

"During the day the enemy was informed of our coup, and forces were rushed to the spot. The second night witnessed an extraordinarily weird picture. Turks and British had come within striking distance, and both sides were mainly preparing to oppose any further advance along the extended lines. Our opponents desperately dug trenches, made gun positions, and erected entanglements. Here and there little battles were fought with bodies of Turks, who sometimes rushed out to endeavour to obtain a more suitable section of ground. Then the British dropped their entrenching tools, and silently wiped out the attackers with their bayonets.

TERRIFIC BATTLE BEGINS.

"On other occasions, our men would seize their rifles and advance cautiously to annihilate our foes. Such fights as these punctuated the long night of heavy darkness, the Turks brought up 70,000 men. The second morning's dawn saw a terrific battle begin. The scene of the struggle was beyond the effective help of the ships, but strong artillery had been placed in position. The Turks threw strong bodies against several points of our new line, but were driven back. Then the British counter-attacked.

"The heat was great, and the only protection was that afforded by stunted bushes and small boulders. Here and there were small groups of dead, and men with wounds, with their used cartridges beside them. Both Turks and British were telling of their last stand, in which all their heroic men can know of valour had been exhausted. It was costly work, especially for the Turks, despite their numerical superiority and the advantage of higher ground.

FEROCIOUS FIRE IN RAVINES.

"All day long the two lines were turned and twisted, and turned again but neither broke. Our artillery did magnificent work, the machine-guns being particularly deadly. Sandy ravines, scarcely covered with stunted grass, were quickly transformed into veritable fortresses, raked and re-raked with ferocious fire, taken and retaken with stupendous courage. Behind the terrible scenes of carnage, men worked at strengthening positions, tending, and carrying off the wounded.

"The Turks massed and frequently penetrated trenches where the British were digging. Fights with spades and bayonets ensued, and often in these melees rifles were fired at a distance of inches. Grenades were used with awful effect. Thick clouds of choking dust added enormously to the hardships.

HIDEOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

"On the third night, however, there came a welcome coolness, but there was little rest. Trench-diggers worked solidly while the enemy launched attack after attack. Each was driven back with

hideous enemy losses. Sunday saw the British line unbroken and strengthened, and the British launched a heavy attack against the left flank of the enemy, who was routed in disorder, suffering exceptionally severe losses.

"During the Suva operations, the Australians and New Zealanders on the southward had been heavily engaged, and the attack from Suva by forces on the right and the Anzac forces on the left, was so successful that a junction was effected, resulting in a 12-mile continuous battle-line. Through this line passes one of the main routes for supplies to the Turkish forces facing the Anglo-French on the south. Turkish communications are, therefore, seriously threatened, and the enemy's other road to the eastward is protected only by inferior artillery. Even this is now under our artillery fire, which can also sweep Bokhali Dere, stretching east and south from Suva and Anzac to near Nagara.

"The battle-field presented an awful sight, but one feature was the rapidly with which the wounded were carried off. Rifles, ammunition cases, packs of provisions, and other grimmer remains made a terrible litter, while the horror of the scene was increased by the enemy's funeral pyres.

"The Turks lost at least 27,000; which is four-fold our losses."

AUSTRALIANS FIGHT BRILLIANTLY.

THE MAJORIS DO WELL.

The official Commonwealth correspondent with the troops in Gallipoli, in a message dated August 18th, writes: "Since Friday night, the battle, which started on the Australian right at Anzac, with the magnificent capture of the Lone Pine trenches by our 1st Infantry Brigade, has rolled away far to the north. The battle actually started with the bombardment of Achi Baba, and the attack on the shores of the other continent were waiting sleepily, from Kum Kaleh to Adramiti, for our coming.

"Two hours later our blow first began to be felt to the north, the New Zealand Mounted and Maoris moving out from the extreme north of our line against the strongly entrenched spurs opposite them. Some of these trenches were stubbornly held, but by 11 o'clock the troops had cleared most of them with the bayonet alone. Maoris are said to have fought excellently.

"By this time the troops were already moving out along the seashore to extend the battle farther north. As these reached certain points they turned inland, and plunged into dark, deep, narrow foot-hill gullies. Each column had scouts working a little ahead of it. Every now and then these scouts came across small bodies of the enemy, often fleeing from the attack of the Mounted earlier in the night, or occupying small outpost trenches. Shots constantly rang out through the gullies ahead. These were almost all Turkish, as we used the bayonet almost exclusively during the night.

"The narrowness of the valleys, where sometimes only one could walk at a time, and the contorted shapes of the hills made progress slow. When the moon rose in the small hours the heads of the columns were in the hills and the tails were just clearing the flats. Just at dawn, after one of the most concentrated bombardments ever seen here from the ships' guns and land guns the 1st and 2nd Light Horse Brigades made a most gallant and desperate attack from the angle of our position against the Turks immediately north of our position. Day-break found our troops on the 4th Australian Infantry Brigade, digging in, with deep gullies between the Indians, who were south of them. The New Zealanders were farther south again. The Turks had managed to bring shrapnel on the troops who had worked up the valleys. That was the position practically all Saturday.

"Meantime the battle had extended much further north still. In the early hours of Saturday morning, about eight hours after the battle first began to spread from the south, the British force made a fresh landing at Suva Bay, about four miles north of Anzac, about 1 o'clock on Saturday morning. The sound of their rifles could be heard from north of our lines. All that day troops could be seen landing. Turkish shrapnel bursting over the beach and low hills near it.

"By next morning, however, we noticed a Turkish shell bursting over the hill on the plain northward from which the battery of Turkish guns had for nearly four months played on Anzac. That was the position yesterday.

"Early this morning, after another bombardment, lasting about an hour, a battle began, with the Turks judging by the firing, has continued fiercely ever since, the warships firing constantly and the rattle of musketry being absolutely continuous.

GLORIOUS FEAT BY NEW ZEALANDERS.

MAGNIFICENTLY FOUGHT BATTLE.

The official Commonwealth correspondent in a message written two days later, says:

"This morning, the sixth day of the fight, there was not a sound of gun or even of rifle firing. The perfect silky glassiness of the sea opposite Suva, in which transports, cruisers, and hospital ships were hanging like painted ships upon painted oceans, was broken later, however, by two fountains of white foam, where the enemy's guns from behind ridges were blindly feeling for the ships. Otherwise the scene reminds one of the French Riviera on some perfect spring day, when some local watering place up the coast is celebrating its regatta.

"So appears to be drawing to a close one of the most magnificently fought battles in which the British race has ever taken part. The story of the desperate attacks, whereby the New Zealanders fought at bay during two nights up intricate valleys, through trenches and redoubts, will, when the history can be fully written, make as glorious a page as is found in the annals of any country. The whole operation was one, such as I am told, as never was previously attempted in the history of the war. Moving out of the number of separate columns, through the

dark into the bush and mountain country, sprinkled with trenches and redoubts, against a civilised enemy, is a feat which has never been done before.

The history of this attack, as far as is yet known, is as follows:—

On the night of August 8, the New Zealand Mounted Rifles, advancing about 9,300, crept through the scrub against the Turkish trenches opposing them. On the seaward spurs around some of these trenches the fighting was very fierce, but the Mounted, by desperate attacks, cleared one after another, till their work was completed. The New Zealand Infantry advanced through them, and by daylight reached a position further northwards. The Indians and 4th Australian Brigade, working up the other gullies, reached a somewhat similar position. The troops dug in, and held on there, leaving us in possession of our line along the lower slopes of the main ridge, which we won during the first night's fighting.

The British force which landed at Suva, to judge from here, appears by the shell bursts to have advanced several miles inland, to a line about northward of our own.

Suva Bay, which we have taken, is an invaluable harbour during the winter which rules here in winter and autumn.

Such a bold account is all that is possible at present to obtain of the battle northward from Anzac.

The desperate fighting by which the 1st and 3rd Light Horse Brigades, from the apex of the position at Anzac, endeavoured to assist, is a story in itself. Farther south still, the 1st Infantry Brigade, whose splendid charge captured the Turkish trenches at Lone Pine, was Turkish counter-attacked day and night by Turkish reserves, the battle resolving itself almost entirely into one of bombs.

The Turkish trenches were extraordinarily elaborate, consisting of a perfect maze of tunnels, with ledges whereon some of the troops could lie whilst others passed through, and where troops could retire from artillery fire. After the fight the Turks naturally knew the exact position of the trenches they just lost, and were able to drop in bombs from the other trenches, whose direction we only could guess at. They managed to retake some small portions of the trench, but were driven out again every time, and a small party of the 1st Battalion took an additional forty yards of a certain main communication trench. During the later stages the 1st Brigade were reinforced by the 7th and 12th Battalions.

The water and food supply from the first had been splendidly carried out. One great difficulty was the manner in which the trenches were blocked by the Turkish barbed wire, which they stretched out, fire being thrown throughout under heavy fire, and the work of the stretcher-bearers, who were working all day, was a really the most unceasing work of all has been that of the artillery. From Friday morning till Tuesday the guns' crews ammunition carriers were working all the time without relief. Observers had to be incessantly watchful. One day for a few minutes two Turkish guns turned up at Gaba Tepeh. The infantry had seen our guns. The enemy poured in 30 rounds, but the Turkish guns had to be immediately withdrawn. It can be understood why this watchfulness, night and day, the best part of the week, means fighting one day after another.

From the whole history of this fight, the fact is clear: That the troops were magnificently led, and when the full history comes to be written, I have not the slightest doubt it will figure as one of the most glorious episodes in the history of this or any army.

THE FOOD QUESTION IN GERMANY.

Some really solid facts appear in the commercial section of the *Vossische Zeitung* about the potato harvest:—

The conditions prevailing in the potato market have for a considerable time caused great concern. Official information shows that the returns concerning the potato yield during March 1915 were unfavourable in the extreme.

For the whole empire the quantity available amounted to only 103,000,000 double cwt. Calculating the crop surface and its yield on the estimate of the year 1914, there would be available for seed 1914, there would be available for seed purposes 67.8 million double cwt., while for human and animal consumption, as well as for industrial needs, there would be remaining 35.2 million double cwt. Even if we employed this 35.2 million double cwt. exclusively in human consumption, there would result until August of this year a daily average per head of the population of only 0.7 lbs., whereas in normal times a daily average of 1 lb. was usual.

The difficulties of existence of the working classes, which in themselves are serious enough, by the comparative scarcity of this article of food, are being aggravated by the conduct of those who are thriving on the proceeds of their unscrupulous practices, which apply not to the case of potatoes alone, but to various other food products.

The *Munchener Neueste Nachrichten* advises the people to eat less meat. It says:—

"So far as they are aimed at our food supply, the German people have it in their own power to defeat the enemy's attempts to ruin them. It becomes a patriotic duty for each and all of us to practise self-denial at mealtimes so that the food of the people be not artificially increased in price. There has been a considerable reduction in our live stock during the last three months, nor are the available stores of cereals such as to warrant extravagance, particularly as there is reason to apprehend that the harvest in certain parts will not be a very plentiful one. All things considered, therefore, the comfortable classes of the population should be induced by gentle, but firm, persuasion to abandon meat eating on at least two days in a week, and to be as sparing as possible in the consumption of potatoes, beans, peas, and cheese. A little more schooling does the body no harm, the doctors say, while it certainly adds to our resources, and in this way helps the military authorities to fight the enemy."

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STRANERS.

ARTEMIS, Dutch str., 2,311, F. Roddeker, September 15th—Balik Papan September 7th, General—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

CHIEF MARU, Japanese str., 1,784, Maki, 10th September—Kishon Bay, Salt-Order.

CHIPPING, British str., 1,189, H. Walker, 19th September—Welshpool 15th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CROST MARU, Japanese str., 939, F. Orie, 20th September—Bintin 18th September, Wood—Order.

DERWENT, British str., 1,569, Midgely, 16th September—Saigon 11th September, Rice and General—Order.

FAURANG, British str., 1,410, Perkins, 19th September—Lilo 15th September, Sugar—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, B. Saga, 21st September—Mojito 15th September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

GEMINI, British str., 1,300, Jones, 21st September—Saigon 16th September, General—Chinsee.

HONGWANG, British str., 2,000, G. Kinghorn, 13th September—Straits 7th September, General—Order.

KAIKONG, British str., 987, J. B. Evans, 20th September—Haiphong 19th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.

KANGHONG, British str., 1,228, Rees Lewis, 19th September—Sawto 16th September, Rice and Timber—Butterfield & Swire.

KWANGLOE, Chinese str., 1,462, J. McArthur, 12th September—Shanghai 9th September, General—Chinsee.

KWANTON, Chinese str., 1,522, C. Stewart, 17th September—Shanghai 14th September, General—Chinsee.

KUM SANG, British str., E. Knight, 18th September—Singapore 13th September, General, Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,428, W. F. Richard, 21st September—Shanghai 15th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

LAERTES, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkins, 18th September—Saigon 14th September, Rice and General—Order.

LOONGSANG, British str., 1,093, Leese, 21st September—Manila 18th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANAROUH, British str., 1,288, Maxwell, 10th September—Mojito 4th September, Coal—Order.

NIPPON MARU, Japanese str., 2,929, A. Totaka, 19th September—San Francisco 21st August, General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

PAOTING, British str., 1,073, F. M. Dillon, 20th September—Tsingtau 14th September, Salt—Butterfield & Swire.

PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,037, O. Yalen, 19th September—Bangkok 12th September, Rice—Thorsen & Co.

SAINT ROBERT, British str., Aitkin, 18th September—Manila 15th September, General—Order.

SIN RICARD AWAY, British str., 1,235, E. Tindle, 20th September—Chingwangtao 13th September, Coal—Dedwell & Co.

TAIYUAN, British str., 2,300, Percy W. Grierson, 21st September—Sydney 14th August, General—Butterfield & Swire.

TANIAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,855, 19th September—Port Courbe 16th September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

TELENA, British str., 3,142, J. A. Thackeray, 14th September—Shanghai 10th September, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

THIRISSAB, British str., 4,622, D. Robinson, 19th September—Singapore 15th September, General—Butterfield & Swire.

URRAI MARU No. 4, Jap. str., 1,910, K. Korahima, 14th September—Karatu 7th September, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WADA MARU, Japanese str., 2,923, Asai, 19th September—Mojito 13th September, Coal—Order.

YEMOSH MARU, Japanese str., 2,971, H. Nojiri, 21st September—Singapore 14th September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

YOKOSAMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,317, M. Shinobe, 20th September—Shanghai 17th September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr & Mrs F. X. d. Mrs M. Irwin, maid
Alameda & Castro Mr E. Joseph
Miguel Alameda Castro Mr & Mrs P. G. Jones
Master d. Alameda Mr A. J. Kneale
Castro Mr C. Kauries
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Mr C. D. J. Bell Mr Maudsl
Mr D. C. Beadell Mr L. L. McNioll
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and child Mr W. W. W.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,195, Jas. Doyle, 22nd Sept.—Port Pasovai 19th September, General.—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, A. McKenzie, 22nd September—Singapore 16th September, General.—Order.

HAIPHONG, British str., 642, A. H. Stewart, 22nd September—Swatow 21st September, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HARU, French str., 739, Morvan, 21st September—Haiphong 18th September, General.—A. R. Marty.

IXION, British str., 6,527, J. L. Stout, 21st September—Manila 19th September, Hemp and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

KALJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,392, Murakami, 22nd September—Swatow 21st September, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NANKIN, British str., 4,268, G. Manley, 22nd September—Shanghai 19th September, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MYOJISAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,741, K. Munakata, 21st September—Kobe 19th September, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

UNKAI MARU, Japanese str., 3,971, N. Katayama, 22nd September—Manila 19th September—Order.

YASAKA MARU, Japanese str., 6,879, Y. Yamawaki, 22nd September—Japan 19th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
September 22nd.

CHOFU MARU, Jap. str., for Binhuay.

CHOYBANG, British str., for Shanghai.

HINSANG, British str., for Sandakan.

SINKIANG, British str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

September 22nd.

CHISHING, British str., for Canton.

CHOYBANG, British str., for Shanghai.

ITOLA, British str., for Japan.

KWONGSANG, British str., for Canton.

KWANGLOO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

LIANGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

MYOJISAN MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.

SIN RICHARD ANDREW, B. str., for Saigon.

SUVEIRO MARU, Jap. str., for Keelung.

TAMBA MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.

TUNGSHING, British str., for Swatow.

YEBOSHI MARU, Jap. str., for Kobe.

SHIPPING REPORT.

The British str. *Haiman* reports: Light variable winds, fine, clear weather, sea smooth to port.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Haiman*, from Swatow, for Hongkong: Mr. Fulcher.

Per *Nankin*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wear, Mrs. W. E. Dodd, Mr. S. Borton, Mr. C. E. Watkins, Mr. C. H. Booth, and Mr. N. R. Mohr.

VESSELS EXPECTED:

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. *Malta* left Singapore for this port on the 21st instant, morning, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 29th instant, at about noon.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *Mongolia* left Yokohama on Monday, the 13th September, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Wear, Mrs. W. E. Dodd, Mr. S. Borton, Mr. C. E. Watkins, Mr. C. H. Booth, and Mr. N. R. Mohr.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The str. *Muttra* left Calcutta on the 16th instant, a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 1st October.

The str. *Phuyen* left Saigon on the 20th September, for this port, and is due to arrive here to-morrow.

SHIRE LINE, LIMITED.

Carnarvonshire, from London, is due in Hongkong on 29th September.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. *Montangle* left Yokohama on the 21st instant, at 2 p.m.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE

AT HONGKONG

FOR

DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY

On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mails from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver FROM 1893 TO 1909;

ALSO

RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD LEAF, BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information.

Prior: \$1 Cash.

On Sale at the "Daily Press" Office or Local Retailers.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY TO JUNE, 1915. With Index. Price \$7.50.

On Sale at the "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1915.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those coming berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blakes Pier. 3. From Blakes Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CLASS & RIG	LENGTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	NANKIN	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON & GLASGOW...	CITY OF HANKOW	Brit. str.	—	D. Anbury	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 8th Oct.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	NOBB	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th Oct.
LONDON	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Beginning of Oct.
MANHATTAN, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	YASAKA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Yamawaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS...	PAUL LEOAT	Fre. str.	—	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th Oct. at 5 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SINGAPORE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Hamada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, S'HAL, &c.	TACOMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 8th Oct. at 3 p.m.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	PATMAN	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 27th Sept.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	UNKAI MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jap. str.	—	Fillmer	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst. at 10.30 a.m.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SEIKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 12th Oct. at Noon.
MEXICAN PENINSULA (H'LS) &c. VIA JAPAN	KACHIAWAR	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-morrow.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	P. W. Grosvenor	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	Takeda	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 13th Oct. at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NITRO MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Sato	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. G. N. Walker	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th Oct. at 10 a.m.
WITAIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	CHUPHONG	Brit. str.	—	Shane	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow at D'light.
WITAIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	RUIHONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. Wheeler	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst. at Noon.
KOBE & MOJI	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst. at D'light.
JAPAN	TIBETAS	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 12th Oct.
SHANGHAI	SINKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	O. Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	—	Irisawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. E. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst. at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MAITA	Brit. str.	—	O. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. S. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU	Jap. str.	—	Terada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st Oct. at D'light.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Oct. at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	V. CIOTAT	Fre. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LINE	On 5th Oct.
SHANGHAI	TUENHANG	Brit. str.	—	H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NOYABA	Brit. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst. at 10 a.m.
ANPING & TAIKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOSEU MARU	Jap. str.	—	Murakami	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst. at Noon.
TAMUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KASHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	E. H. Lever	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	HAISON	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	BAIJONG	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	On 28th inst. at 3 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.	On 1st Oct. at Noon.
MANILA, & CEBU ILOILO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst. at 3 p.m.
MANILA, & CEBU ILOILO	CHINUA	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	YUNGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Mesny	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TSAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th Oct. at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	ITO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Okamoto	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	LUYON MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Miyata	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAHANG	Jap. str.	—	F. Mooney	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & SOUBABAYA	PAUSANG	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	BAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Kawashima	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 2nd Oct.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	SAKATA	Jap. str.	—	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 28th inst.
HAIPHONG VIA HOIHOW	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	T. Konishi	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst. at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	KAIPONG	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 10 a.m.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI HAIPHONG	LOESANG	Jap. str.	—	D. W. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst. at D'light.
HOIHOW & PAKHOI HAIPHONG	SUNGKIANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robertson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst. at 10 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR

WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN "CHIPSANG" Friday, 24th Sept. D'light.

SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO "KWONGSANG" Saturday, 25th Sept. D'light.

SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LAISANG" Saturday, 25th Sept. 3 p.m.

MANILA "LOONGSANG" Saturday, 25th Sept. 3 p.m.

KOBE & MOJI "KUMSANG" Sunday, 26th Sept. D'light.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "LOKSANG" Tuesday, 28th Sept. D'light.

SINGAPORE & SAURABAYA "PAUSANG" Tuesday, 28th Sept. 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI "WINGSANG" Friday, 1st Oct. D'light.

MANILA "YUNGSANG" Saturday, 2nd Oct. 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "Kotsang," "Namsang," and "Pooksang" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsung," "Kumsang," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kadal, Lahad Datu, Simporas, Tawao, Usakan, Jesselton and Laruan.

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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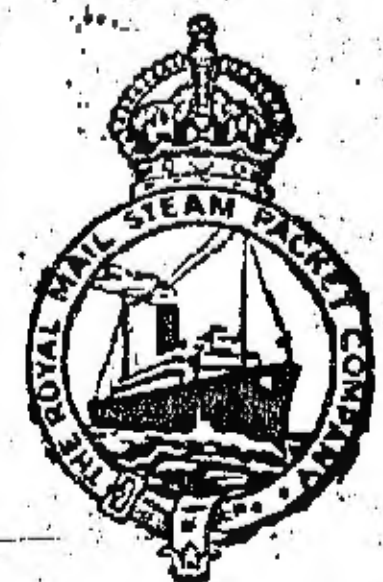
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AGENTS

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

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R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

LONDON ... "MERIONETHSHIRE" ... Beginning of October.

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Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10. Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. AGENTS [6]

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Carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG: Connecting with From COLOMBO: 24th September, 17th October.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

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S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong, 11th September.

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21.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS.

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW ... "CITY OF HANKOW" ... On 8th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1915

[942]

PRINTING & BINDING

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VESSELS ON THE BERTE

For VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "UNKAI MARU" will be despatched on or about the 23rd Sept. For Freight please apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents. Hongkong, 1st September, 1915. [92]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NANKIN," Captain G. Manley, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about the 24th September, 1915, taking Passengers and Mails for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "ARABIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAMAZA," due in London about the 6th Nov., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 11th September, 1915. [1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL, S.S. "PATHAN," on or about 27th September.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents. Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [1]

GLEN LINE (MCGREGOR, GOW & Co.) LIMITED.

For GENOA, LONDON AND HULL.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER," Captain J. McGregor will be despatched for the above ports on or about the 14th Oct., 1915. For Freight, passage and further information, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [933]

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

For SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

